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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVII NO. 208--- BOMBAY MONDAY SEPTEMBER 2 1929 ONE ANNA

ALARMING SITUATION IN SIND

Terrible Loss of Life in Punjab

BRIDGES AND RAILWAY LINES WASHED AWAY

Villagers Cling to Trees for 24 Hours

DERA ISMAIL KHAN IN DANGER

Unprecedented Rush of Waters from All Rivers Approaching Sind

GULMARG, Aug. 31.

Due to terrific floods in Kashmere, the Domel bridge in the Jhelum Valley Road has been washed away. Situation in Srinagar is critical. All the bridges in Gulmarg have been destroyed. The golf courses have been inundated.—A.P.

DISTRESSING REPORTS OF HAVOC

HYDERABAD (Sind), Aug. 31

Distresing reports have been received from the flood affected areas in Jhelum and several districts in the Punjab and Upper Sind, where heavy loss of property and live stock has occurred. Unprecedented rush of water from all rivers are approaching Sind. At Sukkur the water level has risen to 16.8 from 15.4 yesterday. The river is still rising rapidly and it is feared that the low lying parts in Upper and Lower Sind will be submerged within a few days as soon as Attock flood waters reach Sukkur. The Jodhpur Railway is making arrangements for removing people from danger zones.—A.P.

UNPRECEDENTED LOSS OF LIFE IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, Aug. 31.

The floods have caused unprecedented loss in Campbellpur, Hazara and Peshawar districts. Traffic has not yet been resumed between Havelin and Auxila. Over 200 houses in the village of Malikmala near Hazro was swept off by the floods, the embankment there having given way. The Sub-Inspector of Co-operative Societies, Campbellpur, who was on tour in the village of Kousundki died suddenly, the school building where he was staying having fallen by the rains. The bridge just completed at Choybasal road about six miles from Campbellpur at a cost of one and half lakhs of rupees and which was awaiting the formal opening by the Governor was swept off. Great losses of life, property and animals is reported from every part of the district. Nowshera and Charadda sub-divisions of the Peshawar District have particularly suffered owing to the Indus river floods. The rains have now ceased.—Free Press.

SANDBAGS USED AS BARRICADES

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Sept. 1.

With the steady rise of the river, the situation in Sind is becoming increasingly alarming. The Government have ordered all Revenue officials to help in the supervision of the bunds. The Municipalities of Sukkur, Kotri and Hyderabad are barricading weak points with sandbags and are hurriedly raising bunds along the river front. Refugese from the low-lands are pouring in.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S ORDER

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Punjab Government have issued the following communique:—

"Mr. Townsend, the Financial Commissioner, is proceeding to Multan to assist in the flood relief measures in Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzzaffargarh and other districts. Mr. Smith, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, has proceeded to Manglal to advise in the rehabilitation needed consequent on the damage to the headwork of the Upper Jhelum Canal. The Commissioner of Rawalpindi after a visit to Attock, is now at Mianwali, where extensive damage has occurred owing to the floods.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S CONCERN.

The Governor of the Punjab and some members and Ministers of the Government are visiting the flood damaged districts this week. The floods reached Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzzaffargarh on the evening of the 31st August, and were in full volume this morning. Some bunds have been breached in both districts and great anxiety prevails, but the Deputy Commissioners reported at eleven this morning that the organisation for protection was working admirably. Sappers and Miners with pontoons have arrived at Muzaffargarh and have begun to function in the administration of relief.—A. P.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

The Director of Information has issued the following communique:—

Telegraphing at 6-30 p.m. to-night (Sunday) the Commissioner in Sind says:

The latest readings at the Indus gauges this morning were Attock 23.0, Pithankot 12.3 Kotri 22.5 and Sukkur (last night) 16.1. The situation in Nawabshah District is reported to be still critical. Large volumes of water are entering the swollen canals and one new breach has appeared in the Mehrabwah.

The Collector of Sukkur reports that he has travelled the whole length of the Sukker Bejoni Bund with engineers and feels confident that it will hold even if the river reads 21 feet at Sukkur that is three feet over the previous record.

The Kashmore Bund is not so secure but it is hoped that it also will hold. A second line of defence is being prepared behind along the north-western Perennial canal and the Khirtar Bank in case the Kashmore bund goes. The Collector will visit the left Bank to-day.

The Collector of Hyderabad has ordered the evacuation of Hola and the surrounding country and people are already leaving for the higher ground. No further rainfall has been reported.

The Collector of Larkhana reports that cholera is definitely on the decrease though to-day's report shows 79 deaths in Larkhana district and forty in the rest of Sind. —A. P.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN IN DANGER

VILLAGERS CLING TO TREES FOR 24 HOURS

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 31.

The flood situation at Dera Ismail Khan is serious. The protective bunds have undergone a very severe test.

As a result of their disregarding the warnings, the inhabitants of Khanu Khel, nine miles east of Paharpur, were isolated. Some of the villagers and eight policemen spent 24 hours up the trees. No loss of life, however, is reported so far.

Communications are most difficult and unreliable and casualties, it is feared have occurred. Efforts are being made with rafts and "jalas" to rescue those stranded at Khanu Khel.

BOATS AND STEAMER FOR EVACUATION.

At Dera Ismail Khan the river has gone down to 17.5 feet and a steamer is making up stream with small boats for evacuation. All flat-bottomed boats heva been pressed into service. Relief parties have also been detailed from Patiala to work southeast along the foot of the Khaiser Hills, in the direction of Billot, which needs relief immediately. Posts with grain and firewood as well as other necessities have been established at points above the present water level in the Northern area, and round Paroa.

Similar depots will also be opened in the Southern area.

140 STRANDED VILLAGERS RESCUED.

A telegram from the Deputy Commissioner states that rafts from Paharpur have rescued 140 stranded villagers, while one woman is reported to have been drowned. It is feared that a considerable number of cattle has been lost.—A. P.

STABBING AFFRAY IN HOSPITAL

Three Ward Boys Wounded

SCAVENGER RUNS AMOK

Great excitement was caused in the J. J. Hospital on Sunday night when a Bhangi boy ran amok and stabbed three Ward boys of the Bai Motlabai Hospital of which one is lying in a precarious condition.

It appears that at about 9.30 p. m. on Sunday a nurse of the Bai Motlabai Hospital heard some Bhangis quarrelling in the compound. She asked one of the Ward Boys to tell them not to make noise. The boy accordingly went there and asked them to be quiet. This caused one of the Bhangis Mangh Punja, who was under the influence of liquor, to get excited. He went to his quarters and armed with a knife returned to the place and commenced assaulting the Ward Boys who had collected there. Three Ward boys namely Govind Sakharam, Dhondu Lakshman and Shunkar were stabbed. Govind is in a precarious condition. The assailant has been arrested by the police

GIVE UP HUNGER-STRIKE

On A Mission of Persuasion

PUNJAB JAIL COMMITTEE MEMBERS' MOVE

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

It is understood that four members of the Punjab Jail Committee. Messrs. Dunichand, Mehtab Singh, Mohanlal and Afzal Huq, are visiting to-morrow the hunger-strikers in Lahore Jail, and that they will proceed from there to the Ferozepore and Jullundur Jails.

Their mission is reported to be to persuade the hunger-strikers to give up the strike in view of the unanimous decisions tentatively arrived at by the Committee, regarding the redress of their grievances.

It may be mentioned here that the Committee has sat here everyday from August 26 and after prolonged discussions, has come to certain unanimous decisions which will form the basis of their questionnaire to be issued shortly.—A. P.

IRWIN-PATEL CONTROVERSY

President to Make a Statement To-day

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Lobby gossips late this evening indicate that President Patel will make a fairly lengthy statement at to-morrow's meeting of the Assembly on the Irwin-Patel controversy arising out of the now defunct Public Safety Bill and Lord Irwin's speech thereon at the end of the last session of the Assembly in Delhi.—A. P.

JATIN LOSES 57 LBS.

UNABLE TO SEE OR SPEAK

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

The condition of Jatindranath Das which was reported to be a bit better day before yesterday has again become critical since yesterday. It is reported Das passed a sleepless night tossing in bed the whole night. It is also reported Das took medicated soda but could not retain it.

Bhagat Singh and Dutt were again brought yesterday in a tonga from the Central Jail to request Jatin to take injection. Dr. Gopichand who was also present at the time joined in the request but Das was unyielding. Das's left side down to the waist has become paralysed. Blood circulates only in his chest. He cannot open his eyes nor can he speak. He intimates his requirements with movements of hands and is able to move in bed only with great difficulty. His weight at present is 92 pounds thus recording a loss of 57 pounds. His pulse beat is irregular. He had fever day before yesterday.

Major Chopra with his assistants are doing their level best for Das.—It is reported that jail authorities are taking all precautions to meet situation that may arise after sudden and of Jatin Das which seems to be expected when his body may be taken out in procession.

Five hunger-strikers are in hospital and the Lahore "Conspiracy" case which opens to-morrow after adjournment will in all probability be adjourned again.—Free Press.

TROUBLE IN HOLY LAND

British Hold Important Centres

AIR FORCE AND ARMOURED CARS RUSHED TO FRONTIER.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Colonial Office in a communique says that the British armed forces hold all important centres in Palestine from Safed in north to Beersheba in the south and this area is quiet. The Bedouin tribes of Sinai Syria and Transjordan are threatening to march on Palestine and some have already crossed the frontier. The Air Force and armoured cars have been sent to deal with situation.—Reuter.

MR HENDERSON ON PALESTINE RIOTS

Mr. Henderson interviewed by Reuter said that he had asked for full report on the situation in Palestine. If there was any information which could be given either to the League Council or the Assembly, he would do so.—Reuter.

FRENCH "BANDOBUST" IN SYRIA

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Paris—The French Government has taken extensive precautions to prevent marauding bands from crossing the Syrian frontier into Palestine.

Official circles declare that the bands which the British Colonial Office Communique mentions as having entered Palestine, could only come from Transjordania—Reuter.

PROTEST MEETING IN BOMBAY ON WEDNESDAY

BOMBAY, Aug. 31.

A statement issued from Khilafat House says:—

"Mussalmans are greatly exercised over the tragic events that have happened and are happening in Holy Jerusalem the first Qibla of Mussalmans and on the requisition of many Mussalmans Sirdar Suleman Kassum Mitha President of the Bombay Muslim Committee which represents every sect and class of Bombay Mussalmans called to-day an urgent extraordinary meeting to consider what steps should be taken with regard to the situation in Palestine. The Committee decided to hold a monster meeting of Mussalmans but since it would take more than a week to erect a large "marquee" it was decided not to delay the meeting so long but to hold it on Wednesday the 4th of September in the Cathedral Mosque of Bombay and to hold overflow meetings in the neighbouring streets. Mussalman leaders are anxious that nothing untoward should happen and would urge Government to take up their case with the Home Government and the League of Nations".—A. P.

PREMIER'S VISIT TO AMERICA

LONDON, Aug. 31

Baltimore.—"The Baltimore Sun" says that Premier Macdonald will arrive in the United States on October 4th, remain at the British embassy and White House for three days in each leave for England on October 12th.—Reuter.

THE WINTER CONFERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Baltimore.—Premier Macdonald arrives at Washington on 28th September and stays for six days according to "the Baltimore Sun" declaring that invitations will be issued to Japan, France and Italy to participate in the Naval Conference in winter.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION THROWN OUT

Don't Lower the Congress Flag, Exhorts Mr. S. Iyengar

TAMIL NADU CONFERENCE

VEDARANYAM, Sept. 1.

The open session of the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference assembled this morning after ten in order to consider the resolutions passed in the Subjects Committee last night. At the outset, a resolution expressing condolence at the death of Mr. P. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu and two other Congressmen was passed.

CHANGE IN CONGRESS CREED.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamil Nadu Congres Committee then moved his resolution recomending the alteration of the creed of the Congress to Complete Independence.

Mr. C. Maruthavanam Pillai, vice-president, opposed the resolution on the ground that it amounted scrapping the Calcutta comprocise. He wanted the withdrawal of the resolution. Thereafter a large nuchor of delegates took part in the discussion and those for and against were evenly balanced.

"UNNECESSARY."

Mr. N. S. Varadachari said that the resolution was unnecessary.

Mr. S. Satyamoorthy read the Calcutta resolution and said that the present resolution was in no way inconsistent with it. Moreover it was only a recommendation.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar said that this resolution would have the effect of driving out those who did not subscribe to it from the Congress. They should not erect their ideal into a creed. Those who favoured such an alteration should abide by the other part of the compromise at Calcutta enjoining upon them a certain programme of work.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar said they could take vote on uch a resolution if all were prepared according to the test laid down by the Calcutta resolution.

DON'T LOWER CONGRESS FLAG.

Mr. S. Sinivasa Iyengar who followed him appealed to the Conference not to lower down their flag. He repudiated the assertion that the record of work of the Tamil Nadu Province was low when compared with the other provinces. His difference on this question of independence was a fundamental difference. They were relly going backward. He wanted the resolution to be passed.

WAS NOT TO TAKEN SERIOUSLY.

The President then reiterated the position he took up in the Subjects Committee and said that the resolution was not only ill-opportune but also was not going to be taken seriously.

The resolution was then put to vote.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION THROWN OUT.

After discussion extending over three hours, the Tamil Nadu Pro-

(Continued on page 8.)

MR. MACDONALD OPTIMISTIC ABOUT NAVAL DISARMAMENT

"I Will be the Most Surprised Man if that Chicken is Not Duly Hatched"

PREMIER AND MR. HENDERSON AT GENEVA

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Lord Cecil of Chelwood left for Geneva to-day. Interviewed by Reuter the Premier said that he was busily engaged with experts for twelve hours yesterday until eleven in evening on the question of naval disarmament. "I was then busy until nearly two in the morning clearing up the debris and sorting out the dead bodies from the living."

He will meet the League Assembly on September 3rd and return on 5th September in time to witness the Schneider Cup race on 7th September.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD'S OPTIMISM

LONDON, Aug. 31.

London.—Premier Macdonald interviewed by Reuter at Dover while he was en route to Geneva declined to discuss naval disarmament at present but said:—"If that chicken is not duly hatched, I will be the most surprised man living."—Reuter.

NAVAL DISARMAMENT

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT BY PREMIER FORE-SHADOWED

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Geneva—Mr. Henderson interviewed foreshadowed important announcement by Premier Macdonald regarding naval disarmament in the League Assembly next week.

Mr. Henderson declared that the great war had really only just ended, thanks to the recent decision to remove foreign troops from German territory. Consequently he contemplated the present Assembly with greater confidence than any previous Assembly.—Reuter.

TIRED BUT IN GOOD SPIRITS

MR MACDONALD AT GENEVA

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Geneva—Premier MacDonald, his daughter Ishbel and the members of the British Delegation to the Assembly of League of Nations, which opens on September 2, have arrived.

Mr. MacDonald was very tired after the journey but was in good spirits.

The members of the British delegation met in the morning and subsequently conferred with the Empire delegates.

Geneva is beflagged in honour of the opening of the Assembly and two huge Union Jacks float at the windows of Mr. MacDonald's and Mr. Henderson's rooms.—Reuter.

MR. HENDERSON IN GENEVA

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Geneva.—Arthur Henderson has arrived from Hague.—Reuter.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Aug. 31
October	19.10 +.01
December	19.48 +.08
January	19.53 +.07
March	19.70 +.08
May	19.78 +.10
Middling Spot.	19.35 +.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Aug. 31
October	19.16 +.05
December	19.43 +.08
Middling Spot.	19.15 +.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Aug. 31 Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	45,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	400
Day's Exports to the Continent	35,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Aug. 31. Opening	Closing
August		
September		10.08—.05
October	10.15	10.10—.05
November		10.08—.04
December		10.10—.04
January	10.17	10.12—.04
February		10.14—.05
March	10.24	10.19—.05
April		10.19—.03
May	10.28	10.23—.05
June		10.22—.03
July	10.26	10.23—.03
August		10.17—.03
Middling Spot		10.50—.05
September		10.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Aug. 31. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	10

INDIAN COTTON

	Liverpool, Aug. 31.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.40—.05
Scinde, Fine	6.65—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.90—.05
Bengal, Good	6.15—.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.40—.05
Bengal Fine	6.65—.05
Oomra, Good	7.30—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.60—.05
Oomra Fine	7.90—.05
Broach, Fully Good	8.50—.05
Broach Fine	8.75—.05
Broach Superfine	9.00—.05

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 31.
October	16.52 unchanged
November	16.52 unchanged
January	16.68 unchanged
March	16.77—.06
May	17.05—.07
July	17.12—.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.30—.09

LONDON EXCHANGE.

	London, Aug. 31.
T T Berlin on London	Closed
T T Amsterdam on London	Closed
T T Brussels on London	34.87
T T Madrid on London	32.92
T T Milan on London	Closed
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	123.89
T T London on Prague	163.72

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo today:—

Bukit Darah Rubber Rs. 2-8.
Cavunal Rubber and Tea Rs. 12.
Ceylon Planters Rs 30.
Ceylon Rubber Rs. 47-8.
Clunes Estates Rs. 25.
Cochin Rubber Rs. 26.
Eila Tea Rs. 175.
Estates Co. of Uva Rs. 34.
Fairlawn Estate Rs. 38.
Ffocester Estates Rs. 61.
Harbawe Rubber Rs. 12-8.
Honiton Rubber Rs. 9.
Horawala Rubber Rs. 45.
Indo-Malay Estates Rs. 20.
Jambulande Tea and Rubber Rs. 12-8.
Jebong Rubber Rs. 16-8.
Kahatara Company Rs. 34.
Kahatara Rubber Rs. 16-8.
Kelani Valley Rubber Rs. 30.
Langat River Rs. 26.
Lauka Rubber Rs. 60.
Lansdowne Rubber Rs. 198.
Maha Uva Estates Rs. 55.
Meall Mor Estates Rs. 25.
Mirishena Rubber Rs. 40.
Narangoda Rubber Rs. 25.
Neuchatel Estates Rs. 40.
North-Western Rubber Rs. 18-8.
Pelmadulla Tea and Rubber Rs. 26.
Rubber Growers' Rs. 32-8.
Saffragam Tea and Rubber Rs. 201-4.
Talgaswella Tea Rs. 48.
Torrington Tea Rs. 24.
Udabage Tea Rs. 65.
Udapolla Rubber Rs. 21.
Ullswater Rubber Rs. 12.
Vogan Tea Rs. 42.
Warrinpolla Estate Rs. 28.
Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0.53 cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London today:—

NAME OF COMPANY.

Latest prices:—

Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes) £102.

Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock £93-10.

Attock Oil Co., Ltd., £3.

Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935-45) £94-15.

Burma Corporation, Ltd., £0-18-0.

Calcutta Tramways Ord. £0-17-6.

Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-11-3.

Eastern Bank, Ltd., £6-15.

French 5 per cent. Rentes £20-15.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £125-10.

Imperial Airways Ltd., Ord. £1-11-3.

India 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Stock £66.

India 4-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950-55) £86.

India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock £56-15.

Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-2-6.

Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-16-9.

Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-4-6

Nitrate Railway Ord. £7-7-6.

P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd. £8-10.

Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. £0-1-0.

Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent. Debs. £75.

Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock) £189.

Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock) £97-15.

Tata Power (7-1/2 per cent. "B" Debs. 1934-48) £102.

War Loan 5 per cent. (1929-47) £101.

Remarks:—Southern Punjab ex-dividend.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

Since our last report, the market is absolutely dull and quiet without any local inquiry. Freight market is steady. Two steamers for Coal from Calcutta to Kathiawar Port are fixed at Rs. 8 October-December.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo:—

31-8-29: S S Greleden, Lodna and Shripore Coal.

12-9-29: S S Jaladuta, Desh.-Seeb.-Poniati.

20-9-29: S S Westbury, Desh.-Seeb.-Poniati.

27-9-29: S S Jalarashmi, Bengal, Bhaigora and Kuardi Coal.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality:—

Deshargarh Steam Coal Rs. 16 c i f, Rs. 13 ex-Scales Darukhana.

Deshargarh-Seebpore-Poniati Rs. 15-10 c i f, Rs. 17-8 ex-Scales Darukhana.

Lodna Steam Coal Rs. 15-12 c i f, Rs. 17-12 ex-Scales Darukhana.

Bhaigora and Kuardi Coal Rs. 15-4 c i f.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 31.

Silver Market:—Closed Uncertain.

Spot	24-3/16
Forward	24-5/16

LONDON GOLD.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Interest, Day to Day Loans, 4-1/8 p.c.

Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.

London, Aug. 31.

Bank Bills, 3 Months	5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	6-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	6 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 month	6-5/8 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 31.

Cottonseed, Bombay ton, £9/0/0 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers

Castorseed, Bombay ton, £17/12/6 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Value.

Rapseed Toria, ton, £20/0/0 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 31.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £20/0/0 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, £20/2/6 Sept/Oct. s'ment. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton, £19/17/6 Aug/Sept s'ment Hull Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton, £21/15/0 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 31.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt, 36/3 Sept/Dec. delivery, Paid.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt, 36/ Jan/April delivery, Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Aug. 31.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), Spot closed.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 27-32.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 27-32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 sept
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1-6 1-4 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 921
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 942

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 129 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 127 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 161 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 5/8 30th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 1/2 31st inst.
Japan/London 1/11 1/32 30th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 30th inst.
London/Belgium 34.865 30th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 30th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 30th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4/4/11 1/2 29th inst. £4/4/11 1/2 30th inst.

Silver London Ready £24 5/16 29th inst. £24 1/4 30th inst.

Silver London Forward £24 7/16 29th inst. £24 3/8 30th inst.

Silver New York Ready £52 7/8 29th inst. £52 13/16 30th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. £5 1/2 per cent. 29th inst. £5 1/2 per cent. 30th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. £6 3/16 per cent. 29th inst. £6 3/16 per cent 30th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/5

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/2.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-3

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th September settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-1-6 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 102/1/0.

Tone of Market:—Dull.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China sold. India bought.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 31.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.

6 months Discounts 6 3/16 per cent

Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.

Call Money 1 1/2 per cent.

1 month 2 per cent.

Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Twelve months 4 1/4 per cent.

Tone of Money market:—Easy

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p.c

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

POONA, Sept. 1.

Yesterday's depression over the Central Provinces has remained stationary and is becoming unimportant. The monsoon is active in Lower Burma, Orissa, west United Provinces and the central parts of the country, and along the west coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, west, Central India, Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, West Rajputana, North Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east and north Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, South Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair one inch, Diamond Island four, Victoria Point and Mergui three each, Amherst two, Tavoy one, Shillong two, Sambalpur one and a half, Jalpaiguri one, Nagpur three, Khandwa two, Dehra Dun, Indore and Amraoti one and a half, Mainpuri, Mussooree, Jubbulpore, Pachmarhi and Raipur one, Dalhousie half, Mahableshwar three, and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to extend along the Arakan Coast in Upper Burma, Rajputana, Gujarat and North Deccan—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

August, 31.

General Remarks.—The depression from the bay has entered the Central Provinces, where some heavy falls of rain have occurred. The monsoon is active in the north Madras Coast and along the west coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces and the Konkan, and local in Hyderabad, Malabar and the north Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces, east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, lightly to moderately clouded in the north Madras Coast, the Madras Deccan and southeast Madras, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual along the north Coromandel Coast and in the Madras Deccan and parts of Baluchistan. Temperatures were below normal in Baluchistan and east Hyderabad.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to increase in Malabar, and extend in the United Provinces, Central India and the north Deccan.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 31st August, 1929.

Station	Rainfall.
Allahabad	0.27"
Jhansi	0.03"
Agra	0.02"
Jaipur	2.00"
Mount Abu	0.57"
Indore	0.09"
Akola	0.09"
Amraoti	0.44"
Khandwa	0.17"
Hoshangabad	5.32"
Jubbulpore	0.55"
Nagpur	1.85"
Raipur	4.60"
Chanda	2.42"
Ratnagiri	0.79"
Marmugao	1.13"
Poona	0.02"
Mahableshwar	0.67"
Belgaum	0.27"
Nizamabad	0.23"
Hyderabad	0.11"
Mangalore	0.34"
Calicut	0.07"
Cochin	0.09"
Trivandrum	0.46"
Madras	0.01"
Cocanada	0.49"
Colombo	0.04"

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 31.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb Cargoes, 46/9 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 46/- Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels, 49/6 Aug/Sept. s'ment. Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi Parcels, 50/- Aug/Sept. s'ment Nominal and Value.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 31

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C and F Calcutta.

Oct/Dec. per cwt, 12/-

Jan/Mar. per cwt, 12/3.

C & F Bombay,

Oct/Dec. per cwt, 12/1-1/4.

C & F Karachi,

Oct/Dec. per cwt, 12/1-3/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 31.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot, 10-5/16 Sellers.

A Timely Tip

for Service & Durability Insist on KATNI FIREBRICKS

For your Next Furnace JOB

Agents

C. MACDONALD & Co.,

Ballard Estate,

BOMBAY.

PUNJAB COTTON CROP

—:o:—

FIRST FORECAST

(Frm Our Correspondent).

An an average of five years ending 1927-28 the area under cotton in the Punjab has represented some 8.7 per cent of the total area in British India.

(1) Season.—Light to moderate rain fell in January throughout most of the provinces and light rain in some districts in the first half of February. The remainder of February and the month of March were practically dry. Light rain was received during April and the month of May was dry except for light showers in some places. The rainfall during June was above normal in Lahore Division, and generally below normal elsewhere. During the first fortnight July it was light to moderate. The monsoon continued fairly active during the rest of the month and gave sufficient rain generally throughout the Punjab. Thus the climatic conditions were not generally favourable for sawing. Supplies of water from canals were generally short and late.

(2) Area:—According to district returns the total area under cotton in British Districts is estimated to amunt to 2088,800 acres (including 2100 acres conventionally estimated). Of this area 1995200 acres area irrigated and 92600 acres unirrigated. The present area is estimated 17 per cent less than the actual area of last year and 4 per cent more than the in the corresponding forecast. As compared with the former the irrigated and unirrigated areas show a decrease 1122470c acres are reported as under Desi cotton and 864100 acres as under American cotton. These figures represent decreases of 20 and 11 per cent, respectively, as compared with the actual area of last year. The estimate of sown area framed by the selected zamindars of the three reported districts falls short of the district estimate by 10 per cent.

(3) The decrease as compared with the actual area of last year is due to fall in the price of coton and scarcity of rain at the time of sowing. The largest decreases occur in the following districts.

Districts	Actual estimated area in 1928 acres	decrease area n 1929 acres	acres
Montgomery	358800	284800	74600
Lyallpore	304800	261100	43700
Lahore	224700	184400	40300
Karnal	70500	32000	38500
Sheikhupura	119100	81400	38700
Hissar	91700	60200	31500
Multan	243100	212000	31100
Rohtak	56300	40500	15800

(4) CROP PROSPECTS.—Rains received during July proved beneficial to standing crops. The condition of the crop is 90 per cent of the normal.

(5) Date of Sowings.—Sowings commenced on normal dates in the representative districts of all tracts but they were somewhat late in the South-west on both east on unirrigated areas.

(6) Indian States.—The area in the five reporting Indian States is estimated at 212600 acres showing a decrease of 36 per cent, as compared with the final forecast of last year and an increase of 21 per cent as compared with the corresponding forecast. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally average.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh		365,437
Central India		391,587
Barsi and Nagar		263,038
Hyderabad-Gaorani	457	85,586
Berar		791,924
Central Provinces		393,745
Total Oomras	457	2,291,317
Dholera	114	249,107
N. W. Provinces		62,338
Rajputana		51,891
Sind-Punjab		135,166
Broach		196,166
Coompta & Dharwar	719	136,337
Cocoanada		5
Western Northern		65,712
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ...		39,955
Persian		1,774
American		11,719
Egyptian and African		109,383
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		47
Total	1,290	3,350,827

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

In full-pressed Bales

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	2,942	947,342
Japan and China	1,205	1,781,755
Coast Ports		20,379
Up-country by Rail		143,436
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		21,840
Total	4,147	2,914,752

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

	Ready Read.	Ready Leafy.	Average.
Bengal Superfine	235	.....	
Bengal Fine	225	.....	
Bengal F. G.	220	205	
Sind-Punjab Fine	225	.....	
Sind-Punjab F. G.	220	205	
Wardha-Hingt Fine	305	275	
Nagpur Savner Fine	305	275	
Yeotmal Fine	290	270	
Arvi Fine	290	260	
Amraoti Fine	275	260	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275	260	
Mulkapur Fine	265	240	
Khandesh Fine	255	230	
Muthia Fine	225	215	
Muthia F. G.	215	205	
Nanded/Purna F. G. G. S.	230	265	
Purna F. G. G. S.	280	265	
Parbhani/Sailu F. G. G. S.	280	265	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	280	.....	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	280	265	
Surat Fine	.....	.....	
Broach Fine	.....	.....	
Broach F. G.	.....	.....	
Westerns M. G.	.....	.....	
Cambodia	405	.....	
Miraj/Sangli	.....	.....	
Coompta Good	.....	.....	
Jinja	445	.....	
Busoga	455	.....	

WHY WORRY?

AWAKE FRIENDS AWAKE

Here is the Opportunity REAL & GENUINE

We Claim to
SATISFY ..... YOUR NEEDS
RELIEVE ..... YOUR ANXIETIES
REMOVE ... YOUR SUFFERINGS
MAKE ... YOUR LIFE PROVISION
By Granting
ALL LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST
SPECIAL LOANS AT 3-1/2 PER CENT INTEREST
FREE CASH BONUS WITHOUT REPAYMENT

Influential Directorate.
Funds in the Hands of Trustees.
Please Write To:—
THE ALL-INDIA MUTUAL FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.,
Dak Bungalow Road, PATNA

WANTED English knowing Capable Honest, Influential and Specialised Agents and Canvassers in Every Town and District on most liberal terms of commission and Bonus.

66 MILES Per Gallon!

VIX VAPORIZER And PETROL SAVER

Saves Petrol & adds More and many other advantages, without injuring the Engine.

Sole Agents:—
ARVI & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.

Surpass real ones in all respects. Especially in lustre hardness. Have withstood the test of fire, file, and Acids. Cuts glass like real Diamonds.

Price Rs. 10, per carat. Catalogue free.

WILLIAM GRIFTH & Co., 104, China Bazar Road, MADRAS

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST with experience in Solicitors Office. Apply Messrs. DASTUR & CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road.
A 32769

WANTED—Two CLERKS for the School Board Office on the following grades and qualifications:—(1) One ACCOUNTS CLERK on a grade of Rs. 80-5-120. He must have passed School Leaving Certificate Examination and must have sufficient experience of Accounts work. In addition he shall have to pass Local Board Accounts Examination. One holding a Certificate of the Local Self-Government training Classes will be preferred. (2) One CLERK on a grade of Rs. 50-3-80. He must have passed School Leaving Certificate Examination and must possess an Office experience in correspondence and typing. Applications will be received on or before 8-9-29 Sd/- Shantaram N. Patil Chairman, School Board, Office Bombay Suburban District Andheri, 30th August 1929.
A 32767.

WANTED immediately for Dayal Singh College, Lahore, (i) A PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH in the grade of Rs. 200-25/2-400, with the benefit of Provident fund and (ii) a LECTURER OF ENGLISH on Rs. 160 per mensem for six months. Apply up to the 15th September, 1929. to SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dayal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore.
A 32758

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A smart young Tamil Smartha Brahmin in decent position to marry a fair, Rich and accomplished Girl aged 16 of a respectable family. Apply Box No 2314 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
M R1856

BOOKS.

GEM SYSTEM OF CUTTING, is 'GEM' among tailoring books and real boon to all families and tailors. Price Rs. 3. RAO'S TAILORING COLLEGE, 143/45, Princess Street, Bombay. 2.
L R1857

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts.

Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND FOR SALE. A nice plot fit for Building opposite Bhanburbo Station Survey No. 8, Bombay Road Naka near Road Level, Poona, for sale, very moderate price. Offers should be sent upto 10th Sept. 1929. For particulars write to Box No. 2347, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1860

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

ALL METAL—Perfect PNEUMATIC TYRE is at last an Accomplished Fact. Established by PATENT ALL METAL TYRE PROTECTORS. MFG. SYNDICATE, Near Wooden Bridge, Lamington Road, Bombay.
N 1837

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

FOR SALE.—THREE CUP PIRN WINDING MACHINES, Henry Leveseys make of 120 spindles each in good working order. For inspection apply to Box No. 2348, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N 32770

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Two ASSISTANT MASTERS for the Government Indian Central School, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika.

2. The posts are non-pensionable but persons appointed will be required to contribute a Provident Fund if introduced. The pay of the posts is Shillings 280/- in the grade of Shillings 280-15-360 with free Government Quarters or House Allowance in lieu thereof.

3. A knowledge of Gujarati is considered essential. The applicant should be either a B.Sc. with Chemistry, or a B.A. with Physics and Chemistry. In the latter case a knowledge of French or Latin will be necessary.

4. Applications with full details and with copies of testimonials should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency, Poona, through the Educational Inspector, N.D., Ahmedabad, before 16th September, 1929. Preference will be given to trained men with experience. The form of application may be obtained from the Educational Inspector, N.D., Ahmedabad.

5. Selected candidates will be expected to enter into an agreement.

32763

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 729 OF 1929.

Re: The firm of Vallabhdas Govindji and Co., carrying on business in piece-goods at Champa Gulli, Mulji Jetha Market, and its surviving partner Shyamsing Badrising of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Adjudged Insolvents.
Exparte: Messrs. Guttman and Co. ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 30th day of August, 1929, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature in Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors' firm and Shyamsing Badrising, its surviving partner as Insolvents.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1929.

S. K. BRAHMANDKAR,
Ag. Insolvency Registrar.

32777

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR FOUR-WHEEL STEEL BALLAST WAGONS—METRE GAUGE.

1. TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction in India and delivery of 72 Metre Gauge four-wheel steel ballast wagons with revised I.R.C.A. standard N.C. 2 type underframes, 20 feet long over head-stocks, and 7 feet 6 inches wide over side angles and 12 feet wheel base, complete with hand lever brakes, buffers, wheels and axles, axle boxes and springs and including drawings, diagrams and photographic views. In submitting tenders, tenderers must quote the reduction in rate that would be made if the wagons are decided to be obtained without wheels and axles.

2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract, schedules and specification can be obtained at Rs. 3 (Rupees three) per set, and drawings at Rs. 1-8-0 per sheet on application to the Chief Mechanical Engineer, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock, at whose Office the drawings will be on exhibition. These fees will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not. The number of sheets of the Drawings is 25. Information regarding any details other than those given in the tender documents should also be obtained from the Chief Mechanical Engineer, Golden Rock.

3. Schedules I and II should be submitted in triplicate.

4. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "TENDERS FOR FOUR-WHEEL STEEL BALLAST WAGONS — METRE GAUGE" and should reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer, South Indian Railway, Golden Rock, BEFORE 11 A.M ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OCTOBER, 1929, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Chief Mechanical Engineer or an Officer acting on his behalf and the quotations announced for the information of any tenderers who may desire to be present.

5. It may be noted that the invitation to tenders is being published simultaneously in India and abroad, and Indian tenderers must satisfy the Chief Mechanical Engineer that

(a) a substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India and that

(b) in making purchases of materials for the construction of the wagons, Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender.

6. Tenderers may quote alternative rates for

(a) Wagons completely erected at a site situated on the South Indian Railway for which the wagons are required,

or (b) Wagons to be erected by the buyers, viz., South Indian Railway, in which case they must first be assembled at the manufacturers' workshops to ensure that subsequent erection can be effected by the buyers without difficulty, and the underframes must be riveted up, all details securely packed, sheets and angles bundled and the whole to be delivered f.o.r. at the manufacturers' Works.

7. The period subsequent to the date of placing of order within which delivery will commence and within which the order will be completed must be stated in the tender form.

8. The tender prices will be for the designs as made, but should alterations in the design be found necessary at the time of placing the order, or during the execution of the work, the consequent variation in the tender prices will be settled by negotiation.

9. The quality of the material and standard of workmanship must satisfy the specifications in every respect.

10. The Chief Mechanical Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

11. Firms that are not on the approved list for supply of wagons and that have not obtained previous orders for wagons should, when submitting tenders, support the tender with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department to the effect that they possess Workshops and appliances for turning out work of the desired standard and within the period quoted in the tender.

12. The tender forms, conditions of contract, specification and Schedule I are those prepared for tenderers abroad, and Indian tenderers should therefore take them as applicable only so far as the manufacture and delivery are concerned, should quote in Indian Currency, submit Schedule II. and may disregard any packing specifications purely intended for shipment of materials from abroad to India.

13. No covering letters to tenders should be sent.

14. After tenders have been submitted, no representative of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for the discussion of matters connected with the tenders.

J. H. LAMBERT,
Chief Mechanical Engineer.

Golden Rock,
Dated 26th August, 1929.

32780

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held on the 21st day of August, 1929, under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2272 of 1926 (Oosman Abdul Karim and another vs. Oomar Abdul Karim and another), our client has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims or claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Chana Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 103-1/2 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 670, New No. 147, New Survey No. 8609, Cadastral Survey No. 1264 of Fort Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 2544 and Street Nos. 20-22-24 (formerly 24-26-28), and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by the property of Sirchand Karamchand, on or towards the North by the property of Lalji Morarji, and on or towards the South by the said Chana Street.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1929.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32728

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of HIRALAL VAZERAM DAVE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, widower, a Clerk in the Company of Madhavdas Gokuldas, residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

DHANESHWAR HIRALAL DAVE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Fanaswadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the sons of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventh day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

This 7th day of August, 1929.

Messrs. PANDIT RATILAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

32772

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAMHUSSEIN ESOOFALI EBRAHIM ESOOFALI, ESSACKBHAI ESSOOFALLI, sons, and KULSUMBAI ESSOOFALI, wife of Mahomedali Fazulabhai, MOTIBAI ESSOFALI, wife of Esmailji Alibhai, daughters, and ASHMABAI NURUDIN, widow of late Esoofali Bhai Miya, have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned properties and that any person having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid properties by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, inheritance, possession, exchange or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of the Bombay Municipality, within 14 days from the publication of this notice and that otherwise the sale would be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, would be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure with the messuage, telement, dwelling house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at or near Purbhadevi Road, Mahim Agar, Koombhar Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty-eight (668) square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of a larger piece of land which bear Collector's Old No. 175, 175, 739, New Nos. 1|3800, 3803 and 4680, Old Survey No. 523, 497, 497, formerly bearing New Survey Nos. 1|1814 and 1|1827 and now bearing New Survey No. 1|1827 and Cadastral Survey No. 1296 (Lower Parel Division), and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a private passage, on or towards the West by Kumbhar Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Bai Jerbai Bapuji Ghara and partly by that of Waman Gopal Wadekar, and on or towards the South by the property of Ebrahim Essabhai Batliwala and another, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3409 (16), Street No. 873 (0).

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Mahim Pension and Tax Tenure together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or chawls standing thereon, situate, lying in being at or near Purbhadevi Road, Mahim Agar, Koombhar Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirty-six (536) square yards or thereabouts and which forms portion of a larger piece of land which bears Collector's Old Nos. 175, 175, 739, New No. Q|3800, 3803 and 4680 Old Survey Nos. 523, 497, 497, and formerly bearing New Survey No. 1|1814, 1|1827, now bearing New Survey No. 1B|1827 and Cadastral Survey No. 1157 (Lower Parel Division), and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Gajanand and Vithoba Khimji, on or towards the West by Koombhar Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Essufally Amerbhoy and on or towards the South by the property of Kaderbhoy Mahomedally, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 3409 (18), Street No. 873 (Q).

Dated this 31st day of August, 1929.

MOHILE & PAREKH,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

32776

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO

Auction sale of valuable immoveable property at Sheikh Memon Street.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 122 of 1923 (Fatmabai, wife of Kaderbhoy Noorbhoy Malek and others vs. Ebrahimji Esmailji and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 2nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Sheikh Memon Street, admeasuring (so stated in the title deeds) 91 2/9 sq. yards, bearing New Survey No. 5/1591, C. Ward No. 6448, Street No. 32, and bounded on the East by a gully, on the West by the house of Sakoonabai, daughter of Caderbhoy Aladin and Mumbai, widow of Caderbhoy Aladin, on the North by the house of Toolsidas Gopaldas and on the South by Sheikh Memon Street.

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For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

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1929			
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi..	ALL VESSELS	16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x..		16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea* ..		10,946
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		19,648
12 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov.	Razmak ..	WILL	10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana*..	FROM	16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 a	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra).	TRAN-	10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda*..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana*..		16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	ADEN	11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120

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aTokushimaMaru.	5976	16 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
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27th ,,	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
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—:o:—

CORPORAL ANDERTON RETAINS HIS TITLE

MASTERLY PLAY AGAINST EXCELLENT OPPONENTS

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

A much needed stimulus was given to local Billiards three years ago by the institution of the Simla Billiards Championship when the late Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Das very kindly presented a handsome Challenge Cup for annual competition. Interest in the Championship has increased every succeeding year, and there has just been concluded a tournament which attracted a large number of entries and saw a display of cuemanship well up to the standard in the majority of Indian stations.

Additional interest attached to this year's competition through the presentation by Mr. D. W. Aikman, C.I.E., of a Challenge Cup for the encouragement of breaks. It was won by Corporal V. C. Anderton, 2nd Bn. Durham Light Infantry, the holder of the Championship who succeeded in retaining his title. He secured a trophy whirh may won outright by anyore making a break of 75 three times in succession of five years in all, with a run of 55 which was a creditable performance when it is remembered that the table at the Catholic Club where most of the games were played is a difficult one.

All local clubs were well represented—the United Service Club providing a strong quintette in Cleary, Col. Graham, Col. Mellor, Capt. Tiltman and Bamford. The Catholic Club were represented by Threlfall, Cullinan, Rozalla, Whitley and Baird while in Ward, Cronan and Niblet the Y. M. C. A. had a trio who put up a good fight. Among others who fulfilled the residential qualification attaching to the competition, were Samways and Daruwalla both of whom possess an excellent knowledge of the game. The former lost to Anderton in a match which saw nearly every shot on the table played particularly well. Samways had to his credit a break of 48 which is unanimously acclaimed as the neatest run made in the tournament.

A DRAMATIC FINISH.

Daruwalla who has an excellent touch lost rather unexpectedly to Wilkinson in a game which saw a dramatic finish. He wanted 12 for game while his opponent required 86. By dint of perseverance Wilkinson made a remarkable rally and by a succession of double figure breaks caught him up at 498 and then in his next visit to the table won a thrilling game by 2 points. Wilkinson reached the semi-finals where he lost to Cleary in a game which was equally exciting. Cleary who was a good way behind drew level at 483 and then ran out to game. Another close game was that between Cronan and Cleary when the former put up an excellent fight and lost by the narrow margin of 17 points.

The faeb that the holder, Corporal Anderton was able to defend his title added considerably to the interest in the tournament. A particularly rapid scorer who can always be relied upon to play a consistent game is a pleasure to watch. His all round cannons are well thought out, and many of his fine losing hazards show that he can also play with great lightness of touch. In his passage to the Finals Anderton beat successively, Col. Graham, Baird, Ward and Samways. Col. Graham put up the best fight losing by about 50 points. In this game Col. Graham gave a particularly fine display of half ball losing hazards played with great accuracy and a deliency of touch so character'stic of his finished cuemanship.

A PROMISING PLAYER.

Ward was rather unlucky in his tie against Anderton and although he never offered any serious opposition he played a good game. Equally unlucky with the run of the balls was Samways who, however, when he did get a leave showed that he could command a control which only a really good cueman can. He is a player whose progress in future tournaments will be watched with interest.

In the lower half Cleary reached the Finals at the expense of Threlfall, who won the break prize last year with a run of 60, Webster, Cronan and Wilkinson. Though not playing in the same form as he did last year he gave Andertn whom he met in the Finals last year also, a good game. His best break during the tournament was 46 which stood for some time as the best individual effort.

The Finals which were played on Monday night taxed accommodation at the Catholic Club to its utmost. Among those present besides the Hon'ble Sir B. L. Mitter Kt., President of the Tournament Committee were Col. Hill, Col. Graham, Capt. Tiltman, Messrs. Aikman, Bhashav, Jenkins, Taylor, Bamford and Webb-Johnson.

Before calling upon the Hon'ble Sir B. L. Mitter to give away the trophies, Mr. Webb-Johnon addressed the gathering. He began with a reference to the loss sustained to the tournament by the death of its founder, the late Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Das. He then thanked all those who had contributed to the success of this year's tournament. After making the presentation, the Hon'ble Sir B. L. Mitter said that he was glad to have been called upon to continue the interest that had been taken in the Championship by his predecessor and congratulated both finalists on their excellent display of cuemanship.

Three cheers then called for the Hon'ble Sir B. L. Mitter brought to a close a most successful tournament.

BENGAL CONGRESS PARTY

—:o:—

MR. SEN GUPTA'S LEADERSHIP THREATENED

MOVE FOR VOTE OF CENSURE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

A sensation was caused in the Congress circles by a recent statement alleged to have been made by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta at a meeting in Howrah to the effect that the present Congress executive created a difficulty in the way of enrolment of members in the interest of any particular individual or group. Rumours are afloat that complaints were made to Pandit Jahwarlal, General Secretary, Indian National Congress, when in Calcutta. It is also being freely talked in Congress circles that a motion of a vote censure might be brought against Mr. Sen Gupta at the forthcoming general meeting of the B. P. C. C.

It is not known whether such a motion will be actually brought, but in case it is passed Mr. Sen Gupta will have to resign from the Congress Executive, and also from his position as leader of the Congress Council Party and Mayor of Calcutta.

"Liberty" has commented on the alleged statement, asking an explanation from Mr. Sen Gupta.

POLICE LORRY KNOCKS DOWN PATHAN.

—:o:—

Ajitkhan Jummakhan, a Pathan worker aged 42 who was knocked down by a Police lorry No. 15 driven by one Adamsha on the Lamington Road a few days ago and sustained serious injuries died in the hospital on Saturday. It appeared that the deceased was examining the magneto of a lorry standing on the road when the police lorry suddenly came from the opposite direction and knocked him down. The Coroner adjourned the inquest pending enquiries.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIN.

—:o:—

A verdict of death due to his having been accidentally knocked down by an up electric train at the Gowari Station was returned by the Bombay City Coroner's jury on Sunday at an inquest held on the body of Ramavtar Nihar, a gateman employed in the G. I. P. Railway. On Saturday the deceased crossed the lines in order to prevent some pedestrians from crossing the same, but in the meanwhile an up-train knocked him down. The driver blew the whistle and stopped the train but the deceased sustained a fracture of the skull and succumbed in the hospital.

MENTAL WORRY LEADS TO DEATH.

—:o:—

"Death due to his having thrown himself out of the first floor of a building on Mint Road while under the stress of mental worry" was the verdict returned by the City Coroner's jury at an inquest held on the body of Narsing Mahadeo Shenvi, a Mangalorian, hotel proprietor. The deceased jumped out of his bed room on Saturday last and sustained a fracture of the skull. It was in evidence that he was in a state of mental worry.

MANG GARUDIS IN A FREE FIHGT

A free fight took place between some Mang Garudis at Satan Choki on Sunday evening. Knives and sticks were freely used. Women also took part in the fight as a result of the fight eight persons received injuries. Four of the injured persons are women, one of them has been received stabbed wounds and is lying in the hospital. One child has also received some injuries.

PRINCE'S BID FOR AFGHAN THRONE

—:o:—

DRAMATIC ESCAPE FROM INDIA

WHY HE SURRENDERED TO BRITISH

For the first time Afghan affairs were plunged into imbroglio a disappointed aspirant to the throne of ex-King Amanullah has told his story to the outside world.

The narrator is Prince Mohammed Omar Khan a nephew of a former Amir of Afghanistan, who followed up a sensational escape from British surveillance at Allahabad by making an unsuccessful bid for royal power in his native land.

Despairing of creating any cohesion among the tribes, he has returned to India, and surrendered to the Government of India, and now he is in Calcutta, waiting for the Burma mail to take him to exile.

The Sardar is being detained in the military lines at Alipore, but on Wednesday he was given a few hours' leave to see some relatives at Ballygunge. There, in the intervals of replying to the solicitous inquiries of his kinsmen, he was interviewed by the "Statesman" Calcutta.

GREED OF THE TRIBES

The main impression that emerges from his story is the apparently hopeless disunity of Afghanistan. Both Baccha-i-Sakau and Nadir Khan are unpopular with the tribes as a whole. Nadir Khan is suspected of aiming at the restoration of Amanullah: while the Sardar amply confirmed the reports of the general dislike of Habibullah's rule. In fact, Habibullah's power will last just as long as his money, and the immense drain on his resources is evident from the Sardar's story.

It is also apparent that the tribes are willing to bargain with any one from whom they are likely to get money and no one without the means to satisfy their greed need trouble to go to Afghanistan.

"If I had only had ten lakhs of rupees," said the Sardar, "I should have had a fair chance of being Amir."

Prince Omar Khan as a nephew of the late Amir Yakub Khan and a son of Sardar Ayab Khan. His other brothers, including Sardar Abdul Aziz Khan, who used to live in Calcutta are already interned in Burma. A tall, handsome man, with a delicate profile and keen, intellectual eyes, he was dressed in conventional Afghan costume. An English education and life-long residence in India have given him a perfect command of the English language.

A smile played about his face as he told the story of his escape from Allahabad—an incident that mystified everybody at the time and until yesterday had been unexplained.

WALKED FOR A WEEK

"Up to December 16" he said "I had no intention of going to Afghanistan. On that day, however, I read in the "Statesman"—which, by the way is my favourite newspaper that Amanullah was hemmed in by Bacch's forces at the Kabul Ark. The news seemed to portend the ruin of Afghanistan, and after pondering the matter I resolved to make my way across the frontier to offer my services to my country.

"The problem was how to leave India. Ever since the civil war began in Afghanistan, the house where I lived at Allahabad had been under the covert surveillance of the British C. I. D. We knew that a fakir who used to call periodically for alms was in reality a disguised detective and that his only object was to ascertain that I had not left Allahabad. If I went away, he would be sure to find out from the servants; and I had naturally no desire to be brought back and placed under open surveillance. But the fakir's visits gave me an idea. On the morning of December 19 I sent my brother out to talk to him personally. My brother carried a medicine bottle and told him a pitiful story of my being ill in bed with fever. The man went away satisfied, and for several days there were no further inquiries at the house. That night I changed from the English clothes I usually wear into an old tattered Afghan costume, and looking more like a pedlar than anything else and stole away from the house.

"My motive was to get to Peshawar, but I dared not go near Allahabad railway station, as I was too well known there. Accordingly I walked to the outskirts of the city and took a tonga to Manauri station eleven miles away, where I borded a train for Tundla. Here I caught a connexion for Lahore, where I called on an uncle, who however, was away. But I met an Afghan whose brother had served under my father, and he agreed to accompany me to Afghanistan. Together we took the train to Peshawar, getting down at a station some miles beyond, where I was not likely to be recognized.

"Riding in a tonga we reached Shabquadar on the frontier. The road ends at this place, and we had to cross into Mohmand territory on foot. You can imagine my relief at being out of reach of the British. We picked up a caravan trial and walked for a week, sleeping at night under trees. It was December and the weather was severe, especially for me who had never been in Afghanistan before. Eventually we arrived at Shamurd Khan's Quitta between Jalallabad and Adasheriff.

"At this place I met Mohammed Alam Khan and other chieftains of the Shinwaris, who were the first tribe to rise against Amanullah I felt sure they would support me out of respect for the memory of my grandfather, Amir Sher Ali Khan, and my father, Sardar Ayab Khan, and I was not deceived, for they swore on the *Koran* that they would recognize me as sole Amir of Afghanisttan.

SHINWARIS' PROMISE.

"They advised me to take no immediate action, however. Ali Ahmed Jan, they said had filled Jalajabad with his troops and was holding Jirgahs with the Shinwaris: If he could be induced to part with money and arms, they (the Shinwaris) would willingly throw him over and fight for me.

"I waited but receiving no news from Alam Khan, I sent a messenger to him. Another meeting took place, at which Alam Khan suggested that he should go to Bachhai-i-Sakau and representing to him the horror of further civil war, urge that he should resign in my favour. I was not very impressed, but I was anxious to penetrate farther towards the capital so I accompanied Alam Khan as far as Hisarak in the country of the Ghilzais. Here we parted, Alam Khan continuing his journey to Kabul, while I went to Talukhel, where I spent 15 days. Again I communicated with Alam Khan, but from his unsatisfactory reply it was clear that he was only bluffing. Later I found that he had received Rs. 60,000 and a great quantity of arms and ammunition from Baccha-i-Sakau in consideration for deserting to his side.

"While at Talukhel I opened parleys with the Ghilzais, but nothing came of it, so I returned to Hisarak in the hope that Abdur Rahman Khan would help me out of gratitude for the favours he received at the hands of my grandfather. Baccha-i-Sakau managed to win him over, too, by paying him Rs. 10,000. Then I had a big *Jirgah* with fifty *maliks* at Azru-i-mangal. They professed willingness to follow me, but by this time it was apparent to me that by pressing my claims to the throne there would be more blood-shed and this I wanted to avoid at all costs. So it was that I decided to surrender to the British.

WISHED NADIR LUCK

"I wrote a letter to Nadir Khan informing him of my withdrawl and wishing him good luck in his campaign. A long tedious journey back to the frontier followed all of it done on foot—and last Friday I arrived at Kurrum and surrendered unconditionally to the British Political Agent."

Asked whether the present trouble in Afghanistan owed anything to foreign intrigues, the Sardar said the disunity of the Afghan people was mainly responsible for the present state of the country. The only foreign power he suspected of interferring with Afghan affairs was Russia.

Prince Omar Khan concluded the interview by saying that he longed to see his country strong and united but at present he could see no prospect of its becoming a single whole under the control of one ruler.

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT BY ELPHINSTONIANS

—:o:—

RS. 1000 COLLECTED FOR COVERNTON S. S. BEAGUE

The Charity Concert arranged by the Elphinstone College Covernton Social Service League in aid of the Poor Students, at the C. J. Hall on Saturday evening was a triumphant success. All felt happy that in the splendid entertainment provided for them, they had amply got their money's voith as well as made a decent contribution towards a noble cause. There were nearly ten items in the programme and the audience was thoroughly cosmopolitan with a predominantly strong element of the fair sex. Two items were distinctly voted by universal consent as the finest in the programme—the one for real ecstasy and rapture and another for its rollicking mirth. The Garba dances rendered by the Gujrati lady-students were indeed magnificent.

The Gujrati comedy of two acts, a splendid adaptation from Anatole France, done by the young playwright, Mr. C. C. Mehta, greatly attracted the attention of the audience. The fine acting of the author himself was well supported by the delightful rendering of her part, by Miss M. Gandhy. Mr. Mehta and Miss Gandhy showed what latent histrionic talent some of our colleagians possess. Mr. Mehta was quite at home in the role of a typical Parsee but what must have been "a rude revelation" to many was to see the gentle and amiable Miss Gandhy in an entirely new light—play the part of a perpetually interfering and garrulous housewife to perfection.

The two violin solos by Messrs. Pereira and de Lima as well as Mr. D. B. Kapadia's items on the bagpipes contributed towards the general attractiveness of the programme.

Mr. Jinnah the President of the function congratuiated the Elphinstonians for their efforts on behalf of the poor students and stressed the necessity of the ladies partaking in social service in Bombay. His announcement that he would become a life-member of the Covernton Social Service League was welcomed. The net proceeds were over Rs. 1,000 and the lady-students, the most prominent among were Mrs. Merchant and Miss Gandhy, spared no pains in widely selling tickets and particularly in getting up the entertainment. The Joint Secretaries of the Committee, Messrs. M. G. Monani and H. J. Godiwala, with Prof. V. G. Rao at their head were thanked for their unceasing efforts to make this most enjoyable concert a perfect success.

AN INSULTING PROPOSAL

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 6)

that even such stray chances for distinction and experience, as used in the past to come the way of a Kukday or a Bakhale, will now very likely be no more.

WHY SUFFER THIS HUMILIATION?

In the circumstances one might well ask: Is it worth while for the country to be humiliated 'vis-a-vis' the General Medical Council, London, for fear that the few medical graduates of Indian universities who might obtain permanent Commissions in the Indian Medical Service, will henceforth not be able to do so under the existing regulations, which insist on the appointees thereto holding medical qualifications recognised by this Council in London?

COLD-SHOULDERING THE INDIAN STUDENTS IN BRITAIN.

The recognition of the General Medical Council, London, further implies that facility will be afforded to medical graduates from Indian universities to carry on their post-graduate education in British universities. The people of India might well consider whether the treatment accorded to Indians in British university centres is such as to encourage our hankering after this privilege at any cost. Every Indian student in Britain is considered to be a potential rival to a British aspirant for service or for practice in India; and as such there is a growing coldness and indifference towards the Indian student in England which cannot but affect injuriously the education of such young men. Moreover, they are now-a-days allowed very little practical facility for doing clinical work themselves. On the other hand, far better facilities for such work and training are available elsewhere, e. g., in Vienna, the universally acknowledged premier centre for higher medical studies in the world. Special arrangements exist in this city for imparting post-graduate medical instruction through the medium of the English language meant primarily for the benefit of the American students, but in which, of course, Indian students can join as well. Vienna has thousands of beds available for imparting clinical instruction in every branch of Medicine; she has teachers of world-wide renown, who receive foreign students with a courtesy and cordiality, which are at times conspicuous by their absence in Britain. Facilities for post-graduate instruction for Indian students exist also in Berlin, Paris and other Continental countries where Indian students are welcomed.

CHIMERICAL ADVANTAGE.

The advantages of continuing recognition by the General Medical Council at any cost are chimerical. With these facts before them, it is hoped, the members of the Assembly, while that body is moved to sanction the proposed post and establishment of a Commissioner for Medical Standards and Qualifications, would have no hesitation in summarily rejecting the estimates.

It might well be asked whether a single individual, even though he may be of the highest specialised knowledge in any particular department of medical studies, would be competent to report upon the entire field of medical studies as covered by the Indian Universities of to-day. It is a vast field, and far beyond the competence of a single individual effectually to survey and report upon, even though that individual happened to possess the magic formula of an "I. M. S." designation.

OUR OWN COMPETENCY.

It may be stated that the facilities for Medical education in India have considerably increased in the last five years. The number of medical colleges has increased by nearly 50 per cent., as also the number of teaching hospitals attached thereto. On the other hand the number of students taking the medical courses has fallen and that of the teachers increased. The result is that a greater individual attention is now possible to the students, and that better facilities for clinical work are available to them.

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ARMED POLICE REVOLT

—:o:—

Protest Against Arrest of Comrades

ASSAM RIFLES BROUGHT TO THE SCENE

SHILLONG, Aug 31.

Assam Government communique on Jorhat armed police strike states four constables of Jorhat town police were arrested and sent up for trial in connection with a disturbance which took place in Jorhat Bazaar on the evening of August 16. As a protest a large number of police reserve at Jorhat struck on the night of August 22 and announced that they would refuse to obey orders or attend parade the following morning.

LIGHT HORSE ON THE SCENE.

Information reached the Deputy Commissioner at 11/30 that night and he at once called to his aid the local detachment of the Assam Valley Light Horse. The Officer commanding the Detachment took possession of police lines and the strikers were disarmed and arrested. Intimation having been sent to Shillong on the morning of August 23, the Inspector-General of Police with platoon of Assam Rifles left Shillong immediately and reached Jorhat on 24th. The Detachment of the Assam Valley Light Horse in charge of Police lines was then relieved by the Assam Rifles.

DEPARTMENTAL ACTION.

The Inspector-General held an enquiry as a result of which departmental action was taken against all concerned and the Chief offenders were dismissed from the force. All is now quiet and no further trouble is apprehended.—A. P.

Boycott Propaganda in Calcutta

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The Barrabazar Congress Committee, Dr. J. M. Das Gupta presiding decided to carry on an intensive boycott propaganda on the eve of the coming Puja.—Free Press.

SHRIWARDHAN TROUBLE

—:o:—

HAPPY TERMINATION

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—It must be within the memory of your readers that this usually quiet and law-abiding little first class State was convulsed in April last with communal riots and no less than 75 persons of all ranks and Hindu castes had been arrested. They were tried before the First Class Magistrate and Chief Judge of this State who only two weeks ago committed them to the sessions for very serious offences like arson, organised conspiracy against the State, attempted murder and rioting. Their trial at the sessions before a special experienced Judge selected with the help of Government was to be commenced soon, but through the good offices of certain sensible old residents of the State the accused prayed for a free and unqualified pardon of Her Highness the Regent Begam Saheba Her Highness the Regent Begam Saheba with her usual great kindness of heart and solicitude for her subjects granted them pardon and all the accused numbering no less than 75 were released on the 26th instant intentionally in time to enable them to enjoy the great Gokul Ashtami festival with their families and friends after an estrangement of four months. The matter has thus ended happily for all and it may confidently be hoped that such a termination would tend to future peace and order in the State. Much mud had been thrown from certain quarters against the Dewan but it is he who, with the grace and goodness of Her Highness, was solely instrumental in bringing about this happy termination.

In releasing the accused, persons who received serious injuries during the riots and whose house had been set on fire, have not been forgotten. They are to be compensated.—Yours, etc.,

G. G. VARTAK.

Janjira Murud,
August 30.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1929.

Search For A Programme

—:o:—

In his presidential address at the thirty-third Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference held at Vedaranian on Saturday Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel expressed surprise at his being elected President and explained the choice as being possibly indicative of a slight swing of the pendulum from "high politics" to the humble task of building at the bottom in the villages. The swing is there but it is far more in thought than in the realm of action. Referring to the election of Mahatma Gandhi as President of the Congress, Mr. Vallabhbhai remarked: "It is our instincts that prompt us to turn to him, but we lack the will to do what he would have us do. Almost in spite of himself he came upon the scene at Calcutta, almost in spite of himself he moved the main resolution, but he finds to-day that we have not done much or enough to fulfil that resolution. Do we want him to be a passive witness to still more heroic resolutions without the least little will for corresponding action?" In these sentences Mr. Vallabhbhai puts the finger upon the main weakness of the people and also upon the reason why Mahatmaji is reluctant to assume the responsibilities of the President of the Congress. The resolutions of the Tamil Nadu Conference may give some idea as to whether the people are now at least prepared to shake off their weakness and encourage Mahatmaji to accept the burden of National leadership with a feeling of confidence not only in himself but also in the people whom he is called upon to lead.

Mr. Vallabhbhai's speech was an earnest plea for the ill-appreciated but potent constructive programme, recommended by Mahatmaji these several years, demonstrated to be a mighty force in Bardoli, unanimously approved by the Calcutta Congress, but suffered by the country to remain a paper programme. The greatest pity is that when the people fail to carry out successfully the programme undertaken by them, they hold the programme rather than themselves responsible for the ill success and, like chronic patients anxious for a change of treatment, clamour for a change in the programme or the creed or the Constitution or all. We agree with Mr. Vallabhbhai that there is absolutely "no reason to change by a single iota the present Congress creed either as regards the means or the goal." We also agree with him that no more potent programme was ever devised than Non-violent Non-Co-operation. But we would venture to add that if for one short year the bulk of the people concentrate on the triple programme of boycott of foreign cloth, communal unity, and removal of untouchability, the drastic forms of Non-co-operation may not at all be necessary. Earnest Congressmen will do well to discuss seriously the future programme even before the Congress meets at Lahore.

"This and That"

—:o:—

Opinion in England on matters Indian follows the track of its traditional and convenient ignorance. It is not concerned to investigate, to cultivate close touch with the conditions as they actually exist in India. Its proverbial ineptitude is seldom in such high relief as on the occasions when it ventures to enlighten English readers on Indian art. The "Sunday Times," for example, conjures up for its readers a picture of Indian conditions in art which appeals to nothing sensible, except, of course, their mid-Victorian credulity. The "Special Representative" who brings for their benefit news about Indian art, naturally, assumes several convenient themes, distorts facts and indulges in broad incoherent splashes of romance and heroism. Assume that India wishes "to continue imitating the art of the West" or, put it the other way, that it is "losing touch" with and incompetent to understand its own art and the task of "the authorities" ceases to be a task. We are told that "official limelight" discovered these wonderful hypotheses as it had been "the desire of the Government of India to have New Delhi Government buildings decorated by Indian artists." This is history with facts specially manufactured for English readers.

The continued public agitation for the last several years for the legitimate chance to Indian artists, the proceedings of the Wembly Conference on Indian art, the secret scheme involving an expenditure of not less than Rs. 48,32,000 for the import of alien art "experts" and commodities, the resolutions of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly, the formation of the Prize of Delhi Committee and Scheme, and, finally, the Government of India Note "in fulfilment of a promise" consequent upon the insistent demands by the Central Indian Legislature, should be testimony enough of the manner, extent and nature of the "desire of the Government of India." The "Sunday Times" seems, moreover, to endorse the views of one who, it says, has "peculiar authority" to speak against the recently granted scholarships to Indian artists for the decoration of the India House. Mr. Rahamin has the "peculiar authority." Only, it happens to be that of one who himself entered the competition for these identical scholarships and failed. If Mr. Rahamin had stood aloof from them and conducted a disinterested fight for principles, his views would have attained peculiar grace if not "peculiar authority." It should be significant also to remember that Mr. Rahamin's emergence from the heroic wanderings in the backwoods occurred after the public demands of the Delhi decorations for Indian artists. The story of his efforts is, as the "Times" expresses it, a "signpost" the younger men have, in fact, observed. Their logic should, consequently, be irrefutable. If Mr. Rahamin, despite his freedom to experiment in Western tutelage and technique, despite his partiality for Western qualifications and medals, can claim "success" for his new born Indian art, why should they be robbed of a similar freedom? They aspire, however, to achieve something different from the heroic futility of elusive "principles" said to be gathered by Mr. Rahamin from a "clue in a dictionary" and "then a little here and a little there" from "scraps" recorded by "this and that scribe of over three thousands years ago." Note the species of broad incoherence and the fancy sweep over thousands of centuries which the "Sunday Times" employs with fond delight as the basis of its information to English readers and of its sermon to Indian artists. Indian artists demand their legitimate chance. They need information obviously different from the imperceptible quantities supplied by the "Sunday Times." Nor are they in need of guidance of journals, to quote another example, which can speak of Indians as "Natives" and see in Mr. Rahamin's portrait of Mahatma Gandhi "centuries of clever bargaining." The "Sunday Times," its "Special Representative" and Mr. Rahamin should, for preserving their own respect and benefit, endeavour to understand and respect the difference between facts and fancies, between nebulous platitudes and concrete practice as well as between the magnitude of a national movement of reconstruction in art and the sad reactions of threatened vested interests.

The Sarda Bill

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After many unconscionable delays Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Bill against child marriages, as revised by the Select Committee, is due to come up before the Legislative Assembly for final consideration on Wednesday next. The Age of Consent Committee has made out a very strong case for the Bill so revised, but it is unfortunate that the numerous supporters of the measure have failed to endorse adequately at this psychological moment the Committee's recommendations. It is also unfortunate that several of the supporters are expected to be absent from the Assembly when the Bill comes up for discussion. On the other hand, cliques of super-orthodox men have been unusually active at this moment in their attempts to get the Bill either rejected or once again postponed. One need not attach undue importance to the fact that some educated lawyers have taken up the brief of the orthodox folk. To postpone the final decision on a Bill which has been before the public for about two years would mean a frivolous and unpardonable delay. And the rejection of a measure so cautiously drafted would be an indelible disgrace to the country and a triumph for Miss Mayo and her supporters. It will also bring with it consequences which orthodoxy will ill appreciate. All the arguments urged by the orthodox people who waited on the Viceroy have been considered by the Age of Consent Committee and nailed to the counter. Most of the arguments are childish and would impress only children or those who are blinded by superstition. What else can we say of the contention of an old lady who was persuaded by her friends to say that "she was married at the age of three to a husband who was aged eleven and now she was sixty and possessed good health"! How long will the enlightened men and women of India allow themselves to be shamed before the world by countenancing facts and arguments like these in the name of religion? We would appeal to every member of the Assembly who supports Mr. Sarda's Bill to hasten to Simla and see that the Bill is placed on the Statute Book.

Matter For Urgent Inquiry

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Indians have reasonable grounds for complaint that their country is allowed to serve as a free pasturage for foreign concerns interested in exploiting the economic resources of India. In other countries the State watches carefully how far foreign capital is likely to obstruct the development of infant industries promoted by the children of the soil and provides suitable legislative safeguards to prevent such obstruction. In India the Indian Companies' Act is so defective that foreign concerns can get round its provisions easily. "Investor" pointed out, for example, in a letter we published on Saturday regarding the prospectus issued by the Western India Match Company, Limited, that the document omitted to publish certain material information required under the law. There was, he asserted, no mention made regarding the qualifications of directors and the nature and interest of each director in the concern, nor did the prospectus indicate that a copy of it had been filed for registration. The Swedish Match Company, who are declared to be the Managing Agents of the Western India Match Company in the prospectus, have already established a number of factories in India and are taking advantage of the protection to indigenous match manufacture granted by the Legislature. They claim that by starting the Western India Match Company they are giving a substantial interest in the concern to Indian investors. There is nothing in the prospectus to assure the public that this claim is well-grounded. The public is entitled to expect from the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies an urgent inquiry into the legally defective nature of the prospectus.

AN INSULTING PROPOSAL

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FOREIGN MEDICAL AUTOCRAT FOR INDIA

(BY AN M. D.)

It is now well known that, at the behest of the General Medical Council, London, the Government of India are creating a post of a Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards for India; and that to this post would be appointed a European officer from the Indian Medical Service. The proposals of Government both in regard to the post and the appointment are highly objectionable, as much because of the inherent insult to the self-respect of the Indian people and the Indian universities engaged in conferring medical degrees, as also because of the clear impossibility of such a single officer being capable and competent for the multifarious task expected of him. The General Medical Council, London, have it no doubt, in their power, if their wishes are not complied with, to refuse their recognition to the Indian medical degrees, and to that extent handicap the Medical profession in the country. The question arises whether the threat, if held out, is one which the sense of self-respect should permit a Government like that of India, to entertain, and take steps as dictated by this Council.

QUESTION FOR INDIA ALONE.

Government ought to realise by now that in this affair the medical profession, both academic and practising, must have a say in the matter. Granting that there is need for standardisation of medical education in India, as it is in all other countries, one finds it difficult to be convinced that we cannot in this country evolve the needful organisation for achieving the same ends as are now supposed to be served by the appointment of a whole-time Commissioner of Medical Qualifications and Standards as suggested by the British General Medical Council. The latter has a considerable leverage, as things stand, in the regulations of the Government of India which confine recruitment to the Indian Medical Service to holders of qualifications registrable in Great Britain. The independent medical profession is by no means convinced that such regulations have operated in the past or are operating in the present to the advantage of the Indian aspirants for the country's premier medical service; and that, therefore, if the British General Medical Council carry out their threat of not recognising the Indian degrees and thus preventing young Indians for recruitment in the Indian Medical Service, Indians as such would not have much to lose.

STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

Government have by no means been liberal towards Indians,—not even just,—in regard to the grant of permanent Commissions in the Indian Medical Service, notwithstanding their good services in the Great War, where some of them, in spite of having even been mentioned more than once in the dispatches, have been made to retire for the mere reason that they happened to be brown instead of white, though Britishers, much junior to them and with no war service to their credit, are being recruited on the permanent cadre in one form or another. The threat therefore, of the General Medical Council, implicit in such developments, makes a strong argument for an immediate reconsideration of the prevailing practice in regard to the recruitment for the medical services of the Government of India. Indians have realised that under the existing dispensation, and, according to the latest orders of the Secretary of State for India passed at the behest of the British Medical Association, their compatriots in the Service have very little chance of being promoted, in the ordinary course of their service, to the highest administrative posts therein, so

(Continued on page 5.)

HOW TURKISH WOMAN CAME INTO HER OWN

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THE PRESENT CONTRASTED WITH THE PAST

I.

The Bulletin of "Iran League" writes:—

The emancipation of Turkish women has begun to transform their lives. They acquire their places in the social life of Turkey. Recently they agitated for the right of the ballot in municipal elections. And the later reports from Turkey tell us that women in Turkey have been accorded the right to vote for municipal elections.—"Ikdam."

WOMEN OF THE REPUBLIC.

Looking back for a while in our forward march we see through the misty layers of the past the stages which women passed through in Turkey. Look to the woman of thirty years ago, the woman of the age of the Sultans. She was the object of religious intolerence and the slave of Fatvas (religious decrees). This poor creature, trembling before the man from fear, shame, and ignorance, believed that she was created from a rib of a man; and the only reward which she could expect was a paradise found under the feet of her husband. Naturally she would fear the man. Ignorant and slave as she was, she could only feel shame before the man because the affections of the man could remind her of her sex only. Woman was nothing else but a thing to be bought and sold, a well-brooding animal, and a toy to be thrown into a corner when worn out. Society, law, tradition, and authority had reduced her to ignorance and a position of social contempt.

Look to the woman of the Constitution period of ten years ago. Embarrassed like a criminal, whether so or not, she should lift up her veil on her face, scared of every slightest notion of herself, a poor creature helpless in her self-knowledge. The veil on her face a pretext to cover the ignorant and intolerant schemes in the political games; the limits as to the length and width of her robe dictated by the decrees of Sheik-ul-Islam, and her person subject to spit and stick in the streets.

A WONDERFUL EXPERIENCE.

Most of these women are still living to-day, breathing the pure air of the Republic and respected as human beings, a miraculous experience for them. Our laws abolished all the differences of rights between men and women. Women are no more stuff arbitrarily to be bought or arbitrarily to be thrown away into the street. She has been emancipated both in Society and in family from the state of being a mere consumer, a deficient being. In factories and in all other kinds of institutions the power of the feminine hand and mind is making itself felt. Men are looking upon women as companions, as comrades having the same rights.

In the past, during the period of the Sultanate those women who had been threatened with spit and sticks, the girls who had been attending the schools, are now themselves attending with their grandchildren the Schools of the Republic. Here lies the genuine and sublime education of the Republic, carried forth without police

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day

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Happy Ending.

Good sense has prevailed at last on both sides in the protracted Sino-Soviet dispute. The Soviet has agreed, with some modifications, to the Nanking Government's proposal to sign a joint declaration under which all the questions in dispute will be referred to a conference to which both sides shall appoint representatives. As this conference is to be asked to settle all outstanding differences in conformity with the 1924 Agreement and as there is evidently a desire on both sides to adhere to the conditions for the redemption of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the greatest obstacle to a peaceful solution of Sino-Soviet differences is removed. It will be recalled that both parties had an informal conference at Chita some time ago and these preliminary discussions evidently paved the way for the signing of the joint declaration.

The Open Door.

We published on Saturday the correspondence between Sardar Sardul Singh and Pundit Motilal Nehru regarding the communal settlement arrived at at the National Convention. In response to the Sardar's request for a clear statement regarding the exact position of the settlement Pundit Motilal draws attention to the statement in the published proceedings of the Convention which says: "It is unfortunate that no settlement of the Sikh question with their consent was possible at the Convention, but there is every reason to hope that a satisfactory solution will be found in the near future." He rightly infers from this statement that the door is yet open to negotiations for a complete settlement. He is also right in observing that for any individual or a group to boycott the Congress is hardly the way to help such negotiations. But it is also necessary to state that leading Congressmen should not content themselves with pointing to the open door, but should use it for completing the settlement.

A National Industry.

The Bombay Corporation has done well to associate itself with the public in representing to Government the urgent need for adequate protection to the Indian textile industry. The industry is the very basis of the prosperity of the city, of the Corporation and to a large extent of the country as a whole. It was puerile on the part of some members, professing to represent Labour interests, to urge against Protection that the industry did not satisfy all the requirements of the country, that a large part of the Indian cloth was produced by handlooms and that many capitalists misused protection by exploiting Labour. Protection itself is the way to bring into existence enough mills to satisfy all the country's requirements. There is no conflict of interests between mills and handlooms, for the latter largely use the yarn turned out by the mills. And to allow the industry itself to perish is surely not the way to protect the interests of Labour.

A Matter For Enquiry.

The Municipal Schools Committee has decided to investigate into the allegation that the headmaster of a certain school used a separate vessel of drinking water for the "untouchable" children in spite of the Corporation's resolution against any caste discrimination in municipal schools. If it is found that the resolution is either defied or dodged, the persons responsible should be severely reprimanded. It is also necessary to investigate if any persons outside the school authorities have suggested to them methods of circumventing the resolution.

What He Preferred.

"A young man who did not feel quite sure of himself advertised for work as an actor. He modestly put: 'Engagement wanted. Small parts, such as dead body or shouts outside, preferred'."

A Thought For The Day.

"To know what you must do for yourself and what you can let others do for you, is one of the secrets of efficiency."

LORD OXFORD.

FROM THE BAR LIBRARY

RANDOM JOTTINGS

(BY JUNIOR.)

PROTRACTED LITIGATION IN INDIA.

Believing a judgment in a Bengal appeal at a sitting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on July 9, Sir Launcelot Sanderson said that, before dealing with the merits of the appeal, their Lordships felt compelled to draw attention to the inordinate length of time occupied by the proceedings in the case. The question was really a simply one and the value of the property in dispute was small; yet the litigation, which included two hearings in the Lower Appellate Court and two hearings in the High Court had continued from 1916 to 1929. Their Lordships trusted that such delay was exceptional, for it must be obvious that the protraction of proceedings in such a case as the present one over a period of 13 years was calculated gravely to interfere with the due administration of justice.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

In 1918 a section of Russian revolutionaries took and retained possession of valuable moveable properties belonging to the plaintiff, widow of the Grand Duke Paul of Russia against her will. The Act of those revolutionaries was subsequently adopted by the Soviet Government. The British Government in 1924 recognised the Soviet Republic as the *de jure* Government of Russia. In 1928 the moveables in question were sold in Russia by the Soviet to the defendant who, brought them to England. The plaintiff brought this action to recover those moveables or damages for their detention or conversion.

Held (per Scrutton L. J. Sansev L. J. and Russel L. J.) that the action failed. English Courts will not inquire into the validity of the acts of a recognised foreign government against its own subjects in respect of property situated in its own territory. (Princess Ilabvolga V Weis's and others) 1929 I.K.B. 718.

The following observations of the Supreme Court of the United States of America were cited with approval.

"When the Government which originates in revolution or revolt is recognised by the Political Department of our Government as the *de jure* Government of the country in which it is established, such recognition is retrospective in effect and validates the actions and conduct of the Government so recognised from the commencement of its existence."

DELIVERY OF EXCESS QUANTITY OF GOODS.

What the Judge described as "an interesting and unusual case" was tried recently (Gabriel Wade & English Ltd. V Arcos Ltd.) The case arose out of a sale of Russian wood goods which were shipped by four vessels to Hull and West Hartlepool. On receipt of the bills of lading the buyers complained of the excess of certain of the woods and they claimed allowance in respect of such excess. The sellers finally offered to take back the excess quantity or, alternately to submit the matter to arbitration and the buyers elected to accept the latter. In the result, the umpire in the arbitration found as a fact that there had been a wrong delivery of goods and subject to the opinion of the Court, he awarded the buyers £310. The only question for the Court was whether there was a right to damages. In giving judgment Mr. Justice Acton said that the buyers might have rejected the whole and claimed damages but if they kept the whole they were liable to pay for the whole at contract rate. It was said to be commercially impossible for the buyers to reject the excess part and keep the rest and the buyers, in fact, elected to take the whole and they paid at the contract rate for it. The delivery of the excess quantity was in effect an offer of a new contract and that new contract was accepted by the buyers, both parties knew perfectly well what the new percentages were. The only claim made by the buyers now was that the quantities were wrong but the answer to that was that the buyers had accepted the goods although they might have rejected them. The only right which the buyers in such a case had was to reject the goods when tendered. If they accepted the goods they could not afterwards claim damages. (73 Sol. J. 507).

MOTOR CAR AS A DANGEROUS THING.

Rather more than twenty years ago Lord (then Mr. Justice) Darling gave it as his opinion in Chicester Corporation V Foster that, strictly speaking, nothing can be called "a dangerous thing" except, perhaps, in the expression used by Mr. Pope in regard to "a little learning." The allusion was apt and the observation witty, but the lapse of twenty years and the extraordinary increase on the roads during that time of the motor car, rather suggests that this now almost too-popular vehicles must be collocated with "a little learning," so as to be properly described as "a dangerous thing". Certainly, the long list of motor accidents chronicled day by day in the newpapers points in this direction, but it is not only when in motion that the motor car has the property of being dangerous, it may have it likewise when supposed to be safely stabled in its garage. This is well illustrated by a recent case in Alberta Brody's Limited v. Canadian National Railway Co.). There the plaintiff occupied the upper part of a building the ground-floor of which was used by the Deft as a grage. As the result of the act of the defendents' servant in cleaning with Jasoline the engine of one of the motor trucks while the truck was inside the building, and while the engine was warm, without disconnecting the engine from the battery, a fire broke out which damaged the plaintiff's goods and fixtures in the upper part of the building. On a claim by the plaintiff for the damage occasioned to his goods, it was held that the defendant was liable both on the ground of negligence and under the rule in *Rylands V. Fletcher*, inasmuch as the motor truck, in the condition in which it was while being cleaned, was a dangerous thing within the meaning of the rule in that famous case, which, it will be remembered, lays it down that if a person brings upon his land anything which would not naturally come there, and which is in itself dangerous and may become mischievous if not kept in proper control, he will be liable in damages for any mischief thereby occasioned, although he may have acted without personal wilfulness or negligence (73 Sol. J. 506.)

LIABILITR FOR RUNAWAY HORSES.

In the recent case of Scotney V. Turner at Kettering County Court, the plaintiff claimed damages for negligence, whereby his motor car was run into and damaged by the defendant's horse, which had run away with its cart. The defendant's case was that he had borrowed the horse and cart to move some pigs and he had not been warned that the horse was likely to bolt, but although it was only left unattended for a few seconds, it might have been frightened by the squealing of the pigs. His Honour Judge Haydon K. C. observed that the defendant had no reason to suspect there was any tendency on the part of the horse to run away, and as had exonerated himself from any suspicion of negligence he was entitled to judgment, with costs. This decision followed Holmes V. Mather where the barking of a dog caused the defendant's horses to bolt and the plaintiff was knocked down and injured while standing on the pavement. The Divisional Court upheld the judgment for the defendant, Baron Bramwell pointing out that if the action were maintainable, the plaintiff might equally sue in respect of a splash of mud thrown upon her dress or into her eye on the other hand, the plaintiff (aged seven) succeeded in Lynch V. Nurdin (1841) where the defendant left his horse and cart unattended and the plaintiff climbed on to the back of the cart but fell off when another boy started the horse. This judgment was approved in Cooke V. Midland Railway (1909) but each decision is distinguishable from cases concerning the question of liability for injuries to adults. (73 Sol. J. 480).

BREACH OF PROMISE AGAINST EXECUTOR.

The decision of Mr. Justice Roche in Riley V. Brown (Times July 19th) was on the much-debated question whether an action will be against the executor of a dead man for breach of promise to marry, and if so, how it can be supported. It would seem to be the better opinion that it will not be at all. In Quirk V. Thomas (1916) Swinten Eady L.J. pointed out that while actions for breach of promise had been knopn earlier than 1650, there was no case where damages had been recovered after the death of the promisor. Even, if the action does lie, it is well settled that it will not lie without proof of special damage (Chamberlain V. Williamson); and it is also settled that the special damage must be damage to the property and not to the person of the promisee (Finlay V. Chernee). The difficulty has been to discover the nature of the damage to property which will support the action. In the case just mentioned Lond. Esher, M.P., who was very doubtful as to the action lying at all, suggested that giving up a situation might be sufficient; but, if so, giving up a business would be a still better example. This, however was not allowed in *Quirk V. Thomas*, the reason being somewhat subtle. The giving up of the business was an inducement to the promise and not the result of the breach of the promise. In the present case of Reley V. Brown, items of special damage of a similar nature were alleged, but with the like result. In fact, it would seem that it is not possible to allege special damage of a nature which will support the action—in other words, in practice the action will not lie (Law Journal, August 3, 1929).

PHYSICIAN— LIABILITY FOR WANT OF DUE CARE.

In this case (Young V. Jordan) a question of some importance has been decided. J. a physician gave medicine to Y, the plaintiff, to bring on labour at child birth. The physician however failed to return within a few hours or to remain at his office where he was to be reached if needed before, as he had promised. The plaintiff suffered considerably, another doctor was called in to alleviate her pain and to deliver the child. J, the defendant physician in the meantime attended another patient who was also in child-birth.

Had that the defendant ought not to have left the plaintiff unattended and the fact that the physician attended another patient at the time does not exempt him from liability for the plaintiff's unalleviated suffering.

The law imposes upon a physician who undertakes to treat a patient, the duty of exercising reasonable skill and care. The present case further decided that *want of due care may consist in a discontinuance of attendance.*

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

In Urmila Dasi and Anr. V. Tata Iron and Steel Company. The husband of one of the claimants and the son of the other both employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Company were run over and killed by an engine in their Works while in the course of their, employment with the Company. Thereupon claimonts initiated proceedings against the company for compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923. The company denied liability pleading wilful disobedience of their Safety Rules by the deceased workmen. The Deputy Commissioner before whom the proceedings lay in the first instance found wilful disobedience on the part of the deceased workmen and disallowed the claims. Thereupon the claimants came up before the High Court. The question was whether an employer could claim exemption for contributory negligence on the part of workmen and whether a rule of caution was a rule contemplated by Section 3 (I) b(II).

Held (per Kulwunt Sahay ond Macpherson J.J. of the Patna High Court) that contributory negligence on the part of employee did not exonerate the employer from liability to compensate the employee of the accident could have been avoided by the deceased workmen by the exercise of ordinary care and diligence and that the accident was not directly attributable to the wilful disobedience of the workmen within the meaning of Section 3(I) b(II) and that, therefore, the claimants were entitled to compensation. I.L.R. 8 Pat. 24) Banker and constituent.

In Raja Joyti Prasad V. Chota Nagpur Banking Association (I. L.R. 8 Pat.) dependant No. 3 gave a cheque to dependant No. 1 for Rs. 5,000 upon the Chota Nagpur Banking Association, Dhanbad branch. Defendant No. 1 endorsed it in favour of defendant No. 2 who received payment through his account in the same bank at Purulia. The Purulia branch then sent over that cheque to Dhanbad branch for collection. Thereupon Dhanbad informed the Purulia branch that the money in respect of which the cheque had been drawn had not been arranged for. Then the Purulia branch instituted a suit against defendants No. 1 and 2. The suit was resisted on the ground that inasmuch as the payment had already been made and the cheque discharged, there was no power in the Purulia Bank to institute the spit. The Subordinate Judge dismissed the suit. Thereupon this second appeal. The question was whether the cheque having been discharged by payment, power was left to the Purulia branch to sue for recovery of the amount of the cheque from defendants No. 1 and 2.

Held that the payment having been made by the Purulia branch on the credit of its local constituent and not on the credit of the person originally issuing the cheque, the branch making the payment can institute a suit for recovery of the amount paid from the local constituent as well as from the person from whom he got the cheque.

SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING CO LTD

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ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

The forty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., was held at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Thursday, Mr. Narottam Morarjee presided.

The directors' report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929, showed a net profit of Rs. 3,93,491-8-1 including Rs. 1,92,525-14-9 brought forward from last year's account. The report stated "that continuous depression of the markets along with strikes considerably affected the profits."

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND.

From the profits an 'ad interim' dividend of Rs. 125 per share was paid for six months ended September 30, 1928, which absorbed Rs. 1,00,000 leaving a balance of Rs. 2,93,491-8-1, from which sum the directors made provision for depreciation.

The directors recommended that from the amounts standing to the credit of the reserve dividend fund account of the Company a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 be utilised making a total of Rs. 2,68,491-8-1 which should be used in paying a dividend of Rs. 225 per whole share and Rs. 112-8 per half share for the six months ended March 31, 1929, making a total dividend for the year of Rs. 350. The balance of Rs. 88,491-8-1 should be carried forward.

Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarjee and Mr. N. B. Sakhatvalla who retired by rotation were re elected directors.

The report was adopted. A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY.

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RESULTS OF EXAM. FOR S. C. E. CERTIFICATES.

The following candidates have been declared successful at the 1929 London Chamber of Commerce Examination for Senior Commercial Education Certificates in the subjects noted:—

Book-keeping and Accountancy:—1. S. H. Apte (Distinction), 2. V. T. Namjoshi. (Distinction), 3. S. V. Sinkar (Distinction), 4. J. F. Tata. (Distinction), 5. M. N. Baksfi, 6. S. L. Chirputker, 7. J. H. Chury, 8. D. S. Damle, 9. N. M. Daruwalla, 10. H. J. Dastoor, 11. Miss Shrin Davar, 12. P. M. Desa, 13. P. A. Dordi, 14. F. S. Dubash, 15. K. A. Fadnis, 16. J. M. Fernadis, 17. D. G. Gaitonde, 18. R. S. Joshi, 19. S. S. Kulkerni, 20. R. L. Mankad, 21. B. M. Mapara, 22. K. R. Naik, 23. B. C. Oza, 24. C. H. Oza, 25. K. G. Paurana, 26. N. J. Purohit, 27. K. G. Sabnis, 28. A. V. Sanjgiri, 29. S. M. Shah, 30. P. N. Varde.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

1. S. V. Sinker. (Distinction) 2. Miss Shirin Davar, 3. M. C. Jeveri, 4. N. J. Purohit, 5. H. T. Thacker.

COMPANY LAW.

1. H. P. Mansukhani, 2. R. J. Pandya.

Commerce and Finance:—1. Miss Shirin Davar. (Distinction), 2. K. H. Arajanwalla, 3. A. J. Batliboi, 4. F. S. Dubash, 5. N. M. Joshi, 6. B. C. Oza, 7. N. J. Purohit.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

1 A. J. Batliboi, 2 M. C. Javeri, 3. J. R. Nanji.

SECRETARIAL PRACTICE.

1. K. H. Arajanwalla.

VISCOUNT GOSCHEN NOT TO ADDRESS AUTUMN SESSION

ACTING VICEROY'S DIFFICULT POSITION

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Viscount Goschen will not address the Assembly on the opening day of the autumn session of the Assembly. Probably His Excellency may avail himself of an opportunity later in September to address a joint session of both Houses. The position of the acting Viceroy in such matters is such that it is difficult to say definitely which way Lord Goschen will decide.

GOVT. BILLS.

Of the twelve Government bills down for introduction on the opening day, four are available. Sir George Rainy will introduce a bill providing for levy of cess on soft coke despatched by rail from collieries in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Indian collieries for some years past have suffered trade depression particularly those producing second class coal. Owners of such collieries have found relief in manufacture and sale of soft coke suitable for domestic consumption. But the market for this is limited, particularly, owing to competition of other fuels, and partly because the value of soft coke as a domestic fuel is not generally realised.

MINING FEDERATION'S SUGGESTION.

The Mining Federation approached Government with a suggestion that a cess be collected by an official agency from trade, the proceeds thereof to be devoted to expenditure on measures to popularise soft coke. Therefore it is proposed to impose by legislation a cess of two annas per ton on all soft coke despatched by rail from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Administration of Fund will be entrusted to a Committee consisting of members representing two local Governments concerned, the Mining Federation, the Mining Association and the Chief Mining Engineer who will be ex-officio President. The Bill is based on lines of Tea Cess Act and Lac Cess and has support of Mining Federation phich represents soft coke industry.

CONTRACT ACT AMENDING BILL.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, will introduce a bill amending the Contract Act in order to give effect to the recommendation of the Special Committee. The amendment proposed in Section 178 aims at removing conflict of decisions regarding the scope thereof by restricting its provisions to sales by persons who are in possession of the subject matter of sales as mercantile agents only.

Sir B. N. Mitra will introduce a bill amending the Boiler Act by introducing a new clause to Section 34 empowering Local Governments to exempt from operation of the Act, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be necessary, any boilers or classes of types of boilers which are used exclusively for heating of buildings or for the supply of hot water.

AMENDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT.

Sir George Schuster pill introduce a bill amending the Negotiable Instruments Act by providing that instruments including cheques and Bills of Exchange which are expressed on the face of them as drawn to the bearer should not in any circumstances lose their character as bearer instruments on account of their having been endorsed. The necessity for this amendment arose out of a ruling of Bombay High Court that a bearer bill can be legally exchanged to an order bill by endorsement. This makes it incumbent upon banks and business houses to examine all endorsements upon bearer instruments as the character of the intrument which is payable to the bearer in the first instance can be effectively altered by any subsequent endorsement and thus throws considerable extra work and responsibility on banks.—A.P.

THE SARDA BILL

—:o:—

MR. NEOGY'S AMENDMENT

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Mr. K. C. Neogy has tabled an amendment which he will move on 4th September urging postponement of further consideration of the report of the Select Committee on Hindu Child Marriage Bill till the next winter session of the Assembly.—A.P.

"OUR EMPIRE"

—:o:—

MACDONALD GOVERNMENT'S TORY POLICY

(BY BERNARD HOUGHTON.)

Special to the "Chronicle."

A witty writer has remarked that the only break the Labour Cabinet has yet made with Conservative policy has been the increase in the salary of the Lord Privy Seal (Mr. Thomas), from £2,000 to £5,000 a year. Certainly, in spite of the usual pions phrases, there has been none in regard to Egypt, except that Mr. Henderson's proposals go a little further. They are, Sir Austin Chamberlain assures us, in agreement with his own. The published documents sufficiently reveal their object. It is, whilst avoiding needless causes of friction with the Egyptian people, to retain the stranglehold of Britain over the Suez Canal, and to secure Egypt as a base in time of war. The Sudan will remain British, to the advantage of the Empire in general and of the Sudan Cotton Syndicate in particular. Egypt will be freed from the presence of British troops in the capital towns though they will remain within striking distance and from the open dictatorship of Britain. That does not, of course, preclude interference by other means in her affairs.

THE WAFD'S POWER.

Nor does this withdrawal spring from an abstract love of liberty, or the wish to honour the promise, fifty times repeated of the independence of Egypt. It is due to the fact that the Wafd, which is apparently of sterner metal than the Congress, refuses to bow the knee to a foreign yoke. It has quite obviously made the dictatorship, though supported by British bayonets and warships, impossible. Egypt, so far from being a source of strength to the Empire, has, by its geographical position, become a grave weakness. The Suez Canal is the bottle-neck through which troops to India, China and elsewhere must pass. The object of the negotiations is to make that bottle-neck safe.

IN PERPETUAL BONDAGE.

Mr. Tom Shaw, Minister for War, has indeed blurted out this fact with undiplomatic candour. The arrangement made with Mahomed Pasha will, he declares, "make our communications with our Eastern Empire safe for all time." This self-styled Socialist envisages a future in which India, Ceylon, Iraq, Malaya and other sections of the earth's surface will remain perpetually in bondage to Britain, or, more correctly, to the capitalists of Britain. For, apart from those actually employed in the subject countries, they, with their super-profits, alone benefit by this unnatural union. Here, again, we note that continuity of policy with the Conservatives which distinguishes in so marked a degree Mr. MacDonald's Cabinet. But Mr. Shaw's words prove also that politically he is without eyes. In this year of grace 1929, when all the world is changing, when the basis of economic and military power shifts monthly, when social unrest is universal, does he really dream that Britain or for that matter any other country, can hold India perpetually in chains? Indians are patient to a fault—their patience is proverbial but there is a limit even to their capacity to endure and to suffer. That limit is within sight, as even the Conservatives perceive; otherwise there would have been no Simon Commission.

SELFISH UTTERANCE.

Mr. Shaw's speech is equalled only by its selfishness. He gloats over the fact that hundreds of millions are not free, that politically they are as cattle, "always in another's power, never in their own." So did the old Romans boast themselves of their Empire and the many peoples bowed under the Roman yoke. Where now is that Empire? Mr. Shaw, too, may also recall that events now come with startling suddenness. A thousand years ago history moved with the speed of an ox-cart; to-day she has mounted an aeroplane. If instead of "for ever," we were to say "five years," that is as long a life as any one who realises the forces actually at work, would care to give for the system of political enslavement.

DISINTEGRATION.

Indeed even to-day we may perceive the beginning of the end. The disintegration has begun. Ireland by the treaty of London was the first to be free from British grip. Now Egypt begins to follow. Which people will next taste freedom? The tide has begun to ebb. The will to dominate is still there, but the strength is lacking. The tremendous debt incurred by the last world slaughter, the expenditure yearly incurred in preparation for another—these of themselves are a cripply weight upon Britain. But in addition, owing to the revolutionary growth of factories in America, Japan, Germany, France and other countries, her main industries are faced with irremediable decline. More and more she must replace the method of the jack-boot by the method of bargaining. But not with suppliants, not unless necessary. After all, why should she bargain with those who kneel?

"DON'T GO TO GOVT. FOR EVERYTHING"

—:o:—

SIR K. V. REDDI'S ADVICE

SATISFIED WITH EDUCATIONAL POLICY OF UNION GOVT.

CAPETOWN (By Mail).

Nearly 400 Indian teachers from all parts of Natal attended the fourth annual conference of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society, which was opened by Sir Kurma Venketa Reddi, the Indian Agent-General, in the M. K. Gandhi Library Hall.

Among those present were the Hon. Evelyn Baring (Chief Secretary to the Indian Agent-General), His Worship the Mayor of Durban (Councillor A. Eaton, M.L.A.), Mr. Murray Brown, M.A. (representing the Superintendent of Education), the Rev. T. Metcalf, Superintendent of numerous Wesleyan Mission Schools, advocate Albert Christopher, president of the South African Indian Congress, the Rev. B. L. E. Sigamoney of Johannesburg.

Mr. T. M. Naicher, president of the Society, was in the chair, and congratulatory messages from Senator Sir C. G. Smith, K. C. M. G., Dr. Malan (Minister of the Interior), the Superintendent of Education, Natal, Sir Thomas Watt, and one from the Minister of Railways and Harbours were ready by the secretary, Mr. M. K. Naidoo.

Sir Kurma Reddi, in declaring the conference open, made an interesting speech on the important subject of Indian education in the Province of Natal, dealing with the subject from every aspect. He congratulated the Society upon the success that had attended the conference, and counselled wisdom and moderation throughout the deliberations.

He said that statistical returns showed that there were nine Government, one secondary and 43 Government-aided schools in the Province towards the end of March, 1928, and during the past 16 months two aided schools were converted into Government institutions, and 14 new aided schools were established in Natal. The total daily attendance during 1928 was 9,000, but today the actual number in all schools was 11,000.

Proceeding, he stated that previously the provincial expenditure in connection with Indian education in Natal was £28,000. But this year's provincial budget provided a sum of £53,000 of which amount £3,000 was devoted towards the extension of existing Indian schools. He also dealt with provincial grants to Native and European schools, and showed how they differed from Indian schools.

The position before the sitting of the Indian Education Commission was different, but now the Administration had given almost the entire amount of its vote towards Indian education. He realised that the position was a difficult one, but there was also the duty of the State towards the community, and he felt quite confident that those in power would never neglect the Indians. He was sure that the Government would carry out its obligations to the fullest extent.

Sir Kurma advised the Indians not to go to the Government for everything. After all, the Government had to assist every section of the people, and in the case of the Indian community it had endeavoured to do its best. He thanked the Provincial Administration, the Department of Education, and Mr. Hugh Bryan, the Superintendent of Education, for their whole-hearted and sympathetic treatment of the problem of Indian education in Natal. The Agent-General touched upon the importance of female education, and concluded by stating that the Sastri College would not be completed before February next.

The Mayor, Councillor A. Eaton, accorded a warm welcome to the visiting delegates and hoped they would enjoy their brief stay in Durban. Indians were an industrious and self-sacrificing community, and he was sure that apart from the Provincial Administration's vote of £53,000 towards Indian Education in Natal, they would always work in the best interests of Indian education in the Province.—Reuter.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

Slow Progress Owing To Lack of Funds

NEED OF CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE

—:o:—

Central Co-operative Institute's Annual Meeting

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, was held at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, Bakehouse Road, Bombay, on Sunday afternoon. Prof. H. L. Kaji, Vice-President of the Institute presided.

Mr. J. A. Madon, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee and Mr V. S. Bhide, Registrar, Cooperative Societies, were present at the meeting.

WANT OF FUNDS

The Chairman moved the adoption of the annual report and audited balance sheet for the year ended 31st March 1929. He declared that the chief difficulty in the way of the development of the cooperative movement in the Presidency was that of funds. The Institute stood at the present moment in such a position that it had to take upon itself many more duties than it was doing so far. It could not be content with the present organisation regarding cooperative education. The Institute had so far started only three schools imparting education on cooperation. There was need for multiplying the number of schools. Then the old method of education which was not satisfactory needed to be put on a systematic basis. Cooperative education, he declared, must be placed on a satisfactory footing. The question of supervision had also to be undertaken. All these useful activities could not be undertaken without raising sufficient funds, and the Chairman appealed to the members to give all their help to the Institute by increasing its membership and collecting funds.

BANKING INQUIRY

Referring to the appointment of the Banking Enquiry Committee, he said that, as a result of that enquiry, cooperative movement, both rural and urban, was bound to receive a great stimulus. The Institute would be called upon in that connection to perform useful services to that body.

Mr. J. A. Madon who was next called upon to speak said that the labours of the Banking Committee were intimately connected with that of the Cooperative movement. The Committee would go into the question of existing Banking facilities both in rural and urban areas, and try to find means to remove the difficulties. In this connection the experience of the Institute and other cooperators would greatly assist the enquiry. The Cooperative movement, he said, had played an important part in providing Banking facilities to cultivators and smaller merchants and it was in this direction that the Committee would look for the assistance of the Institute and other cooperators.

COOPERATIVE COLLEGE FOR BOMBAY.

Coming to the report, Mr. Madon said that it was time that the Institute seriously considered the establishment of at least one cooperative college in Bombay which would meet the requirements of the whole presidency. He looked forward for an early realisation of this hope which should tend to expand the scope of cooperation.

COOPERATIVE "PARLIAMENT"

Regarding the formation of the Provincial Council he said it was brought into existence with the ideal of making it a Cooperative Parliament of the Presidency. He left it to the members to judge how far the council was truly representative of the whole presidency. Unless the Council became the mouthpiece of the presidency, the Institute could not achieve real progress.

RESEARCH WORK IN COOPERATION.

Mr. V. S. Bhide, who next addressed the gathering said that ever since the formation of the Institute it had been one of its aims to carry on economic enquiries on an intensive scale in rural areas. He said that this activity would prove more useful if the Institute invited post-graduate students of economics to conduct studies in that direction for the purpose of their thesis. By so doing, the students would add valuable literature and supply useful data as to the economic condition of Indian villages.

SIND DISASTER

The speaker also referred to the great disaster which had befallen Sind and appealed to cooperators in Bombay to extend their sympathies and help to the unfortunate sufferers from the floods.

Rai Bahadur Pritambardas of Sind then gave a graphic tale of the woes of the people of Sind and fervently appealed to the members to contribute liberally to the Relief Fund and help to mitigate their sufferings.

WORK OF THE INSTITUTE.

The following are extracts from the report which was unanimously adopted:

The membership of the Institute at the end of the year stood at 5642 of which 4735 were societies and 907 individuals, as against 5,640 in 1927-28 of which 4,642 were societies and 998 individuals.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

There were 10 meetings of the Committee as against 8 in the previous year. A brief resume of the work done by it is as follows:—

The Land Revenue Amendment Bill which was on the Legislative anvil was referred by the Executive Committee for consideration to a Sub-Committee with Sir Lalubhai Samaldas as Chairman. Its report has been submitted to Government. One of the meetings of the Committee was held specially to consider the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture relating to Co-operation. The Committee drew up a new constitution for the Provincial Co-operative Conference which was adopted by the Council and the Annual General Meeting.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Arrangements for starting a Co-operative Insurance Society as per recommendation of the Provincial Co-operative Conference held in 1924 were complete and it was hoped that the Society would be registered and set working by the 1st September last. The bye-laws were drafted and informally approved by the Registrar and an initial deposit to the extent of about Rs. 5,000 was also collected; but as the question of expenses during the early stages of the Society could not be satisfactorily solved, registration has been delayed. It is hoped, however, that some means would be found of overcoming the difficulty and that the efforts of all these years will be crowned with success.

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The idea of an All-India Conference is by no means new to co-operators in this Presidency as it is receiving their attention since 1922. The subject was again discussed at the 14th Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Dharwar in 1925 and in January 1926. The Institute arranged a meeting of prominent co-operators from all parts of India and a draft scheme was circulated to prominent co-operators and non-official bodies in other Presidencies. Meanwhile, a brother co-operator from Madras the Hon'ble Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu took up the subject and convened a Conference of Provincial Co-operative Institutes at Simla in September last on the occasion of the Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies and apex co-operative banks. The Institute was represented by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who presided over the Conference and Mr. V. L. Mehta. This Conference framed a scheme of an All-India Co-operative Federation which with some important modifications so as to make the All-India Body an Association rather than a Federation was accepted by the Executive Committee and by the Provincial Co-operative Council.

THE CENTRAL EDUCATION BOARD.

The Co-operative Schools at Surat, Poona and Dharwar referred to in the last annual report were opened on the 1st July 1928. The schools imparted training in courses for Rural Secretaries, Urban Secretaries, Supervisors, and Bank Inspectors, the medium of instruction being the local vernacular. The expenditure on the three schools came to Rs. 6,000. The Institute earmarked Rs. 3,000 for the purpose from its funds last year and the Provincial and Central Co-operative Banks between them contributed Rs. 1,860. The Principals were paid Rs. 400 each as honorarium and lecturers Rs. 360 each. The schools have already trained students for the Rural and Urban Secretaries' Certificate Examinations.

It is hoped the schools have met a long-felt want by providing continuous systematic training in place of the old slip-shod methods of intensive doses of instruction at classes of short duration.

The Board conducted a 10 days' class in Bombay at which candidates for the Co-operative Certificate Examinations were trained. 70 students attended the class. A similar class was held at Karachi by the Prem Mandali and 20 students attended it. The Certificate Examination was held in October and 14 candidates were declared successful out of 23 who appeared for the Examination.

THE 16TH PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

The most important event of the year was the 16th Provincial Co-operative Conference which was held at Bombay on the 2nd and 3rd March, 1929, under the distinguished Presidentship of Dr. Sir P. C. Ray. This was the first Conference held after its constitution was changed. It was inaugurated by His Excellency the Governor

PROPAGANDA OFFICERS.

In the last report it was pointed out that in place of the divisional Propaganda Officer the Institute would take the opportunity of appointing District Officers whenever an opportunity offered. Three Divisional Officers continued and 5 District Officers have been appointed since. The Divisional Propaganda Officers for Bombay, Gujerat and Khandesh continued to work during the year, the Gujerat Propaganda Officer being stationed in the Panch-Mahals District and the Khandesh Propaganda Officer in Nasik District.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION WORK.

With the help of the contribution of Rs. 500 made by the Institute and other funds collected therefor, a paid officer has been appointed in the village of Palasa in Panch-Mahals District and he has been working under the directions of Mr. A. V. Thakkar.

179 Societies applied during the period for sanction under Sec. 42 of the Co-operative Societies' Act to make donations for charitable purposes. From the analysis given here it will be seen that while most of the donations are made for very laudable purposes like education and medical relief, some money is wasted away on questionable items like feeding the poor or at any rate on objects the utility of which to members of the society is not apparent.

It is gratifying to find that Urban Banks and Societies gave donations to the extent of Rs. 560 to the Branches of the Institute. The Kanara District Branch coming in for a large slice of Rs. 510. It is a source of income we would particularly like our branches to develop as apart from the financial relief it would give, it is a measure of the esteem in which our branches are held by the societies.

For agricultural purposes like destruction of grass-hoppers, demonstrations, etc., Rs. 756 were spent.

Miscellaneous donations accounted about Rs. 3,000 for Among other donations the following may be specifically mentioned. Rs. 2,800 were donated by the Postal Co-operative Credit Society to its Mutual Benefit Fund and the G.I.P. and the Southern Maratha Railway Police Co-operative Credit Societies contributed Rs 7p each to the Police Widows' Fund while the Kanara District Police Society contributed to it Rs. 80. The Southern Maratha Urban Bank and the Dharwar Urban Bank contributed Rs. 100 each to the building fund of the Machigar Society and Peth Alur Co-operative Credit Society donated Rs. 150 to the Peth Alur Cattle Breeding Society. In response to an appeal by the Institute at the request of the International Co-operative Alliance, the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank contributed Rs 100 to the Bulgarian Earthquake Relief Fund opened by the Alliance.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Institute continues to be a member of the International Co-operative Alliance. It celebrated the Co-operators' Day on 7th July 1928 at the Headquarters in Bombay and in the mofussil.

OFFICE BEARERS.

The following office bearers were then elected. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, President. Prof. H. L. Kaji, Vice-President.

The election of six members on the Council resulted as under:—

Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, Mr. J. K. Parulkar, Mr. K. B. Randeria, Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla, Mr. V. M. Kande and Mrs. Hansaben Mehta.

After several amendments to the bye-laws and rules of the Institute were moved and passed, the meeting terminated.

WESTERN INDIA STATES AGENCY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is indeed most lamentable that when the whole world of India is fast moving towards responsible government, the people of the Agency areas should seem content to continue to live under a system of arbitrary administration of the Agent to the Governor-General who like our Princes can at his sweet will assume for himself powers to deport and banish any man without charge or trial, imprison any man at will (case of Messrs. Kothari and Mansukhlal) to disperse any public meeting summarily (case of Meshrs. D. B. Shukla and K. J. Baxi's meeting), can ban any newspaper at any time and can deprive a talukdar like the revered Gopaldass of his estate for the offence of insisting of wearing khaddi.

Neither the Simon Commission, nor the Butler Committee, nor the Indian National Congress nor the All Parties Conference have considered that question and so far it is nobody's business.

The constitution of all India is in the melting-pot and it is time that the people of the Agency areas should at least once meet together and say whether they desire to continue under the arbitrary and irresponsible rule of their thandars, deputy political agents, political agents and agents to the Governor-General or they want a change, and if so what is the form which they desire their administration to take. Do they want a proper place in the future constitution of India or do they not? Do they wish to perpetuate our fifth, sixth and seventh class and non-jurisdictional talukdars to continue their idle existence on the labours of half a million of our people and be ever so many dens of crime and vice. Do these talukdars wish to be adsorbed in and swallowed by the larger states like Jamnager and Junagadh or do they want a separate, self-respecting and honourable existence or do they want to continue their miserable existence under their japtidars, managers and thandars?

Will not Mr. Shukla give all these people the right lead at this the most opportune moment? Is this the time when he should be living in the age of Vedas and Upanishads?

I appeal to all leaders of public opinion in the agency to close up their ranks, call a special conference, formulate their demands and depute representatives to the all parties national convention to have them embodied in the final constitution of India.—Yours, etc.,

P. L. CHUDGAR.

London, August 16, 1929.

G. I. P. WORKERS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is the result of the Chalisgaon Conference that there are now two Unions on the G. I. P. Railway. One is the original, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, and the other, the lately started, the G. I. P. Railway Kamgar Union. The organisers and members of the latter Union say that the men who have by the alleged trickish means, captured at Chalisgaon the offices in the former Union, have not got the confidence of the men while the Railwaymen's Union's officials say that they are militant, the real agitators of the day and Ginwala and others are "moderates, Congressmen, reformists and doubtful persons." The Ginwalla group which consists of men who can tolerate no insult, at once retaliated and challenged the validity of the annual election and started another Union and a separate organ called the 'G. I. P. Railway Kamgar.' Now these two are fighting with each other, and trying their level best to put down each other. The result is that the Railway authorities are enjoying this fight and members with whose money the Unions are conducted, are now suffering and there is none to attend to their demands.

I have been watching the activities of both the Unions and have come to conclusion that unless and until some thing is done, some one from outside interferes, the situation will take very serious turn and will result disastrously and detrimentally to the interest of the members. The organisers of the new Union have proved it beyond any doubt that they are much better than the other group, and it is now evident that the militant group will not be able to conduct the affairs of the Union without the help of the other group. The paper 'G. I. P. Railwayman' is a clear proof of their failure.

Now that some talk of compromise is going on. I beg to make a suggestion and if the parties accept it, that will solve the whole difficulty. It would be much better and advantageous if some one else, that is to say, other than Mr. Ruikar or Ginwalla, is elected President. I think Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is the only person fit to take the reins of the Union into his hands. As to who are elected Vice-Presidents, I have nothing to say. As regards the post of General Secretary, it is desirable to have some one else there. Care must be taken to appoint an efficient Editor. Let there be five organising Secretaries and I think. Mr. Purandare can be given one of the posts.

I hope the conflicting parties will readily accept this suggestion and come to terms immediately. It is no use fighting for the mastery of the house while the work they are required to do is suffering.—Yours, etc.,

A. MEMBER.

GANDHIJI AND THE PRESS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 26th instant, 'A Journalist' has entered a protest with regard to the public suggestion made by Mahatma Gandhi that newspaper agencies should warn their reporters that they would be fined or dismissed for repeating the offence of the character he has described.

This, perhaps, refers to the false and yet alarming report circulated broadcast that the Mahatmaji had fainted as the result of a strong attack of dysentery. No doubt news of this character would cause a severe shock to the Mahatmaji's hundreds of admirers in and out of India who are, at this particular moment, insisting on him to accept the Presidentship of the forthcoming sessions of the Indian National Congress at Lahore and, ten to one hundreds of rupees must have been expended by enquirers after his health in sending telegraphic messages, and hundreds of rupees must have been spent by the Mahatmaji in sending reassuring messages in reply. Hence the warning in question was necessary as a surety against the repetition of such a mishap and, therefore, the wails of 'A Journalist' for that warning are misplaced.

In 1924, the Mahatmaji had to suffer similarly at the hands of some over-enthusiastic reporter and he then warned the public in these terms: "Don't believe a word of what may be reported of me, unless the report is authenticated by me."

Only last month the Chief Justice of Allahabad had to administer a severe rebuke to the Editor of the 'Pioneer' for attributing to his lordship a statement which was personally defamatory of him, and which tended to bring the High Court of Allahabad into contempt. In order to remove the possibility of the very worst impression being created by the statement amongst the accused, their relatives and friends, his lordship had had to order a telegram to be sent to the Defence Committee repudiating the statement. The error regarding the statement was the error of a 'Sub' in the "Pioneer" office, and he got a sack. In view of such happenings at the hands of the over-zealous members of the Press, the following sentiment complimentary to them, cannot be claimed at the hands of the discerning public, namely: "The public must not forget the very large number of modest men, full of energy and talent, who labour obscurely to provide the newspaper bought each day on the corner. These are the good workers, who constitute the great nobility of our corporation, and this is one reason why I have such pride in being one of them." (Maurice Constantin-Weyer, writing on "The profession of journalism is one of dignity, nobility and labour" in "Le Journal."—"The Chronicle,"—10-4-29.)

Taking all these facts into consideration, it would behove 'A Journalist' to retract with apologies the following contemptuous sentiments expressed about the Mahatmaji and others placed in his position, namely "It's so unlike him altogether and so like our Honorary Magistrates and other awful gentry who invoke authority of some unrelenting, machine-like, dark, cruel God."—Yours etc.,

A REPORTER.

BOMBAY-AGRA ROAD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Very often I have to go by the Bombay Agra Road in my motor and for some time past I have invariably found several portions of this road in the Thana District dug up and unpressed metal put up on the full width of the road for repairs for more than half a mile at a stretch so that the traffic has to pass over these patches resulting in inconvenience to the passengers and considerable damage to the tyres and the cars.

In the other district I find only half the width of the roads are taken up for repairs at a time leaving the other half open for traffic and I believe that is the rule for the P. W. D.

At mile 70/4 from Bombay the road takes an abrupt curve to the level crossing after Khardi which is only a few feet in front after entering the curve and there is no indication of this by a warning board or a light of this dangerous position. This position is a danger trap which might result in a serious accident particularly as the level crossing almost always remains closed and is opened out only after a motor approaches the gates and calls the porter in charge.

It will be a relief and a convenience to the public if this state of things reaches the attention of the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.,

A MOTORIST.

Bombay, Augus 29.

HARASSMENT BY EXCISE PEONS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While the incident about Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj being harassed by the men of the Excise Department is just before the public it will interest the public to know of another incident of its kind on 15th March last when an Excise peon abused in a very filthy language and assaulted another respectable Hindu citizen of Bombay (who is also a J. P. and an honorary magistrate) and refused to give his name and number until he was compelled to do so by the Railway Police.

It appears that the gentleman arrived at the Victoria Terminus station with his family when the Excise peon tried the same trick viz. attempting to get a "Bakhshish" by threatening to examine his luggage but when he found the gentleman not amenable to his demand the Excise peon abused him and pushed him twice and refused to give his name and number.

An Excise Havaldar was appealed to but in vain and the Railway Police had, therefore, to be approached who with some difficulty got the number and the name of the Excise peon.

It appears that the Excise Department instead of helping the Excise peon being brought to book for his conduct attempted to shield him from being prosecuted but be it said to the credit of the Railway authorities that they insisted upon the man being prosecuted.

This controversy between the Excise Department and the Railway authorities delayed the prosecution for nearly a month and ultimately the man was placed before a bench of Honorary Magistrates who found him guilty of the charge and convicted him.

Sir, it is high time that the harassment and black-mailing by the Excise men of this kind should be put a stop to in the interests of the Excise Department itself who should co-operate with the Public in stamping out this evil instead of making it difficult and expensive for the public to bring the delinquents to book.

Will not the authorities concerned inquire into the conduct of the Excise Officers who behave as they did in the above two cases?—Yours, etc.,

EXCISE DEPARTMENT WAYS,

Bombay, Aug 28.

PRAYERS IN CALCUTTA

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1

In response to Sjt Subash Bose's appeal solemn prayers were held at Calcutta and all over Bengal this evening under the auspices of the Congress Committees for the hunger-strikers at Lahore and other places and several public meetings were held when reference was made to the sacrifice the hunger-strikers are making.—Free Press.

INDIAN FIRE-WALKERS

—:o:—

Troupe Engaged to Tour Australia

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail).

A troupe of Indian fire-walkers has been engaged to tour Australia by an enterprising showman in Durban.

The fire-walking pilgrimage has been seen in Maritzburg for the last thirty-one years. It was brought into public prominence two years ago when two Europeans took part in the ceremony at the Hindu Temple in the City.

On Good Friday last a large gathering of Europeans witnessed the event and have satisfied themselves that it has been done.

TOURING PARTY.

An Australian who was one of the spectators is now arranging a party of six Indian to tour the Commonwealth, where he intends to give demonstrations. He has already entered into a contract provisionally signing on his men at £4 a week, with travelling and other expenses.

The party will consist of a high priest, who will see that all the religious ceremonies are scrupulously observed, with a conch blower and an Indian musician.

WEIRD CEREMONIALS.

Care has been taken to maintain all parts of the ceremonies, including the yellow dresses of those walking on the burning embers, to create a deeper "atmosphere" of weirdness and mystery. No opportunity will be lost of describing the act as emanating from the land of fakirs and sadhus and where natural laws are discarded, providing for once that fire does not burn.

All these have been considered from various aspects, and nothing, it is understood, will be left undone to exploit to the full in order to get Melbourne and Sydney agog to witness the event.

Should the promoter succeed in the first venture he will proceed to England and the Continent.

The party of six Indians, most of whom are Natal born, are keen on their tour, and are looking forward to it with the greatest interest.

MORE THAN ONE PERFORMANCE A DAY.

They have been told that they might be called upon to do more than one "performance" a day, which might also mean a "matinee" entertainment. This they do not think will be beyond their power of endurance.

HOW IT IS DONE.

Explaining how it is done, one of the party who has taken part in the fire-walking for a number of years stated that he had to abstain rigidly from meat diet and alcohol, and maintain purity both in thought and deed. Faith, above all, was necessary.

Anybody observing these conditions, he explained, could walk over the glowing coals with immunity.

Interest in the subject has been roused to some extent so as to figure in the agenda of the sessions of the British Association.

A SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION.

A former Maritzburg professor of Geology at the University College, now of the Anthropological Department, Cambridge, Professor Sayce, will address the Association on fire-walking.

Though professing to offer a scientific explanation of the phenomenon he denied that he was going to undergo the fire-walking test himself for the edification of his associates of the British Association.—Reuter.

ALARMING SITUATION IN SIND

(Continued from page 1.)

vincial Conference threw out by 65 to 175 votes the resolution recommending the alteration of the Congress creed to mean complete national independence. The result was greeted with shouts of "Vandemataram" by the Assembly. A poll was demanded and it was said that the poll should be according to rules be by districts.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar pointed out that poll should only be declared of the province as a whole.

WHO ARE DELEGATES?

As the delegates were rearranging themselves according to districts, objection was also raised that the Reception Committee members had voted and that they should not have voted Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar said that the Reception Committee members were entitled to vote as delegates. There was confusion in the hall and frequent cries to order. The Secretary of the Reception Committee produced a letter from the manager of the Tamil Nadu Congress office when it had been referred to him that they were entitled to vote.

CONFUSION IN HALL

The delegates were then asked to arrange themselves in groups according to districts and there was confusion in the hall for sometime. The requisition demanding poll was pressed with the addition that voting should be by each district as a whole unit. The President on reading the rules did not agree with the interpretation that each district was to be considered as a whole unit. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar also concurred with that view. It was then explained on behalf of the requisitionists that as the requisition had been sent in on that misconception it was withdrawn and the Conference then adjourned till 3-30 in the afternoon.—Free Press.

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN AGAINST "JUSTICE".

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

It is understood the President of the Madras Legislative Council after consultation with leaders of different parties and in view of the explanation published in "Justice" has given up the idea of taking action against that paper for publishing certain statements to which objection was taken by the Leader of the Opposition on the floor of the House during the last session.—A.P.

BILL TO PROVIDE BORSTAL SCHOOLS.

A Bombay Government Gazette states:—

"With reference to the foot-note to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. XIX of 1929 (A Bill to provide for the establishment of Borstal Schools in the Presidency of Bombay), it is notified that Mr. B. G. Pahalajani and Khan Bahadur S. N. Bhutto, have signed the report of the Select Committee."

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—:o:—

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MR. G. L. MEHTA PLEADS FOR DEVELOPMENT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

Speaking at the Rotary Club on the "Problem of Indian Waterways" Mr. Gaganvihari L. Mehta, Calcutta Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, said:—

"Waterways have played a very important part in the economic and social life of India from ancient times. Some of the oldest civilisations have been river civilisations and the Ayran civilisation flourished on the banks of the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra or their numerous tributaries and branches. They have not only irrigated the land through which they flow but have also served as means of transport, and as systems of drainage. During the Mauraya Empire and in Moghul times, waterways were flourishing in all these capacities. The author of Ain-e-Akbari mentions, for instance, that "boats were the centre upon which all commerce moves." In 1611 A.D. John Jourdain one of the servants of the East India Company wrote that more than ten thousand tons of salt were annually carried from Agra to Bengal. There was regular communication between Bengal and the Punjab and only a century ago between the United Provinces and Bengal. With the growth of railway construction, however, waterways gradually fell into neglect and in the transport policy of the Government they practically ceased to have a place.

IN THE EARLY EIGHTIES.

In the early eighties, Sir A. Cotton and others drew public attention to the need of developing waterways and having won the support of John Bright he undertook to construct all the navigation canals at a cost of thirty million pounds. At the present day the need for developing waterways remains as urgent as ever because their utilisation is inadequate and their administration inefficient. There is often wasteful competition between waterways and the more expensive railway transport which would and should be avoided. Yet waterways still play an important part in the transport system of the country and are particularly useful in carrying cheap and bulky articles especially agricultural produce. They are not only a traditional but a cheap mode of transport and could supplement the railway transport to mutual advantage and common good. India is well-provided with rivers which are in some respects free from seasonal interruptions like rivers in the West and are therefore more suited to navigations as well as less costly to maintain.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONS RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Industrial Commission in 1925 urged the Government to improve the existing waterways and felt that they were not receiving the attention which was their due and which they received in other countries. Subsequently the Acworth Committee in 1921 noted the ruinous effects of railways on smaller ports and recommended a special enquiry to be made into the possibility of inland water communications. This recommendation however has not yet been carried into effect. More recently the Agricultural Commission dealt with the problem of waterways in Bengal and suggested the formation of a separate waterways and Navigation Department as well as the constitution of a committee of experts to report upon the advisability of setting up a Provincial waterways Board. This question is particularly important for Bengal because its principal mode of transport is waterways and because it offers natural facilities for development of water transport. At a meeting of the Standing Waterways Committee in the middle of this month, Sir Abdel Ghuznavi stated that the Bengal Government have asked the Government of India to appoint such a committee to overhaul the Irrigation Department. The Bengal Government, it appears are in favour of two departments, one dealing with navigation and the other comprising of irrigation, embankments and drainage. It is to be hoped that the findings of this Committee will enable the public and the Government to know more facts of the problem and be in a better position to grapple with it. The question of waterways has been before the public during the last few months in a variety of ways. In the last session the Council of State Dr. Rama Rau moved a resolution for a Committee to go into the question of development of waterways communications In the local Council also questions about inland navigation have been raised several times.

WANTED POLICY OF CO-ORDINATION.

Besides these there have been arisen recently controversial issues indicating the need of a policy for co-ordinating the interests of waterways and railways. The post of water-hyacinth and the difficulties caused by the silting up of railways still face the administration. In view of the urgency of the problem and the keen and widespread interest aroused in it, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries addressed to the Government in May last a long and cogently arged communication stressing the need of a thorough and comprehensive enquiry into the whole question of the development of waterways. This representation had a very good "press" and received widespread support. What is wanted is a definite and well-considered policy for development of waterways. Besides the Provincial Waterways Boards for instance, we should also have a Central Waterways Board or preferably a Waterways Board and a Railway Board functioning under one single Ministry of Transport or communications. Such a machinery for co-ordinating the various transport services of the country has been suggested by several committees appointed by the Government of India like the Acworth Committee, the Incheape Committee, Indian Roads Development Committee not to mention the demand of non-official public opinion.

CENTRAL OR PROVINCIAL?

The main point at issue just now is the question of the administration of waterways: whether it should be central or provincial? How there is no doubt that waterways are a national concern and should be treated as such. The economic arguments for a central admnistration of waterways are overwhelming. Rivers and canals are not only a part of the irrigation system but also a part of the transport system and transport needs to be centralised for obvious reasons. Rivers pass through different parts of the country and navigaton of a river in one province might, and quite often is affected by their neglect in other provinces. Waterways, like other means of transport, carry the products of one province for distribution in other provinces. Finally, and what is more important different systems of transport complete against one another. Railway policy is often held responsible for the neglect of waterways. Now railway is a central subject and railway policy is devised for the country as a whole. Besides it is not only one or two provinces that are interested in question of waterways. It is therefore incumbent on the Government which have nationalised their railways and have centralised the major ports, roads and civilisation to co-ordinate the different systems of transport.

WHAT HAPPENS IN WESTERN COUNTRIES.

Millions of pounds have been spent on the improvement of natural waterways and the construction of artificial ones by various Western countries which believe in the utility of water transport and have confidence in its future. The national importance if waterways is realised in the United States of America, Germany and other European countries most of which have endeavoured to co-ordinate their waterways with their railway systems. Waterways in India are a national asset and have immense potentialities of development. If they are to be saved from destruction and are to improve and develop as a highway of commerce, it should be recognised that these different rivers and canals, 'khals' and 'nallahs' cannot be considered and dealt with piecemeal but as part of a comprehensive system of national transport.—Free Press.

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BHAVNAGAR NOTES

—:o:—

BABU B. C. PAL'S LECTURES

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 27.

Babu Bipin Chandra Pal, who during his visit here was a State-guest, delivered a series of five lectures, two of which were held in the College, and the last in the High School. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani was the Chairman on all these occasions. The first lecture was on "Fundamentals of Democracy," and the remaining four dealt with Bhramo Samaj, Vaishnavism, Ancient Indian Culture, etc. The lectures were largely attended. Babu Bipin left Bhavnagar this evening for Limbdi.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

The first round of the Kathiawad Quadrangular matches, between the Halad and Gohilvad teams was played here last week. This was one of the most attactive of the matches for the season. The Gohilvad team included the minor Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, the Chandarana brothers of Bombay, Col. Hanson, Messrs. Unvalla, Haree Malee and others, and was captained by the Thakore Saheb of Palitana. The visitors' team had among its eleven the well-known Hindoo bowler Ramjee, also K. S. Rajendrasinhji, Oghadshanker, and Manilal, and was captained by Col. Tate. The visitors batted finest and scored 120. Rajendrasinhji scoring 23, Ramji 22, and Manilal 17. Chandarana and Malee captured four wickets each. The home team replied with 178, comprising Col. Hanson's 53, Haree Malee's 438, Chanda Rana's 28. The visitors were dismissed for 91 in their second venture and the deficit was made up by the home team with a loss of 5 wickets. Gohilvad thus for the first time qualifies for the final, and the team left for Rajkot today to meet Galavad for the championship contest.

HILL SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

The local High School played the second round of the Hill Shield Tournament matches with the Rajkot High School, and was defeated by 60 runs, at the end of the first innings. The second innings was not played.

CHOLERA IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

The Director of Information writes:—

In the Presidency proper, the districts of East and West Khandesh have reported 45 attacks and 18 deaths and 4 attacks and 4 deaths respectively. Nasik district has reported 4 attacks and 3 deaths. Parola, Chopda, Erandol, Jalgaon and Malegaon towns have reported 1, 4, 2, 9 and 5 attacks and 2, 2, 1, and 3 deaths respectively.

In Sind, Larkana district has reported 73 attacks and 37 deaths. The other districts have reported attacks and deaths and they are shown below:—

Karachi 39 atacks and 30 deaths.
Hyderabad 14 attacks and 5 deaths.
Sukkur 24 attacks and 9 deaths.
Nawabshah 7 attacks and no death.

As regards the important towns in Sind, the situation is as follows:

Karachi town 1 attack and 1 death.

Sukkur no fresh attacks but 2 deaths. Shikarpur 6 attacks and 2 deaths. Rohri 7 attacks and 3 deaths Jacobabad no attacks but one death. Larkana no attacks but one death.

4500 c.cs. of cholera vaccine have been supplied to the Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, and 30,000 c.cs. have been stocked with the Assistant Director of Public Health, Sind A. District, Karachi, for immediate supply to the affected districts. 300 c.cs. have been ordered for the Medical Officer Barrage Hospital, Sukkur.

PILGRIMS PACKED LIKE CATTLE

—:o:—

BARSI RY. PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES.

The Secretary, Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay in the course of a letter to the Agent, Barsi Light Railway Co., writes:—

"I have to invite your kind attention once again to the trouble, inconvenience and hardship caused to travellers on your Railway, the chief of which being the inhuman treatment meted out to 3rd class passengers, who are packed in goods waggons and penned in pounds at Pandharpur before entraining. Time and again complaints having appeared in newspapers on the subject, this Association had called your attention to them in the hope of seeing better state of affairs, but it regrets to find it otherwise. There seem to be some grievances on minor points which can easily be remedied if the Railway has a will to look to them. It is disappointing that though the Barsi Railway was opened long ago, it has not been able to eradicate the cruel method of conveying pilgrims in steel waggons without any regard to the convenience and comfort of ladies, children, and aged persons, who are all herded like cattle much beyond the capacity of the waggons. It is easy to imagine the condition of the mass of humanity huddled like Cargo in these metal waggons which when heated by the mid-day sun make the occupants struggle for fresh air. Not only are they packed like cattle, but their sufferings are aggravated when they see that the Railway even makes no endeavour to work its trains in time to meet the G. I. P. trains at Kurduwadi Junction on the return journey and the result is that they are unnecessarily subjected to longer halts at the Junction.

The Construction of the Barsi Light Railway was evidently undertaken with the object of carrying a large pilgrim traffic to and from Pandharpur and that its promoters did not foresee any thing of the hard-hearted treatment to which they now subject the public, is strange and makes this Association anxious to imagine when the said sufferings of the pilgrims will be put a stop to."

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HOW TURKISH WOMAN CAME INTO HER OWN

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6)

force or preachers. It springs from within and pervades all.

After all these blessings how can we keep from expressing our joy, when we read the address of our Prime Minister assigning a high place to women and expressing sincere wishes for them?

Great Ghazi:—You have led the Turkish woman into the ways of the Revolution, whose honour and dignity and life you have saved in war: you have emancipated her from the fetters of ignorance and intolerance: you have given her the rights of civilization and humanity.—Nezihe Unaidden in "Ikdam".

WOMEN IN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The following is another article written about women by an eminent writer:

Lady deputies:—To-day a joke and to-morrow a reality surely. Women will become deputies with us also. They will become so because this is the course in which the civilized world is moving, and it is impossible to sever ourselves from this course.

England was the most conservative country in according political rights to women. To-day there are many women members in the British House of Commons. Every woman of age possesses the right of vote. Mr. Hoover was elected to the Presidency of the United States, largely by the votes of women. Several States have women diplomatic representatives. Even there is a woman Governor in one of the States in America.

This is the modern tendency..... this way moves the evolution of history. Is it possible for Turkey to oppose this movement? Republic and Revolutionary Turkey has her dignity. She must lift up the women. The former Constitution could not enact any law in favour of women. Only it created a good attitude of mind towards them. Certainly this was the first step. But the Republic has lifted them up by its laws.

One of the stages of this perfection is the gradual recognition of the civil rights of women. This is the way in which we move and for which we work. The education of women is enhanced a great deal. Women become employers, lawyers. Can we stop with this much? I do not think. To assert the contrary position is to think of Turkey living outside the civilized world. No Turk accepts such a view.

We can begin by according the right of vote to women in the municipal elections, and as we progress they can be accorded the right to vote eligibility in the other elections also. This is a matter of education and experience. It needs a little time. But women should be prepared a little. However, we need know the opinions of our sisters also in this national problem. They have a great share in our social affairs. No one denies that in the cure of our social diseases they must assume leading parts. What men could not see women can see. It is very essential to know their opinions. I am sorry that women with us hide still their opinions in spite of the progress they have been achieving. They do not write. Heretofore their faces were veiled: now their wits are. Behind the veils lie their exceptional beauties and who knows what genius exists behind their intellectual veil.

A MATTER OF TIME.

The accordance of civil rights to women in Turkey is only a matter of time. To shorten that time is neither the work of the National Assembly nor of the Government. It belongs to women themselves. As they enlarge their interests and activities in every field of life so this period will vanish of itself. Women should come forth able to become members of the councils; they should show and prove their capacities and aptitudes in every way, that the matter of their civil rights might be discussed.

However, the civil rights for women have emerged from being a mere matter of principle; it is a matter of time now. Are the women writing, reading, thinking? Could they manage things? If so, naturally they are worthy of possessing civil rights. Now the matter which concerns us more than the principle is; have our women attained such a level? If not yet, must we prepare them? In this matter we must know also their point of view.—Celal Nuri in "Ikdam."

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

The following is an account of the work and activities of the Women's Association:—

At present there are several women's organisations in our country. Among these no doubt the Women's Association holds the first rank as to activities and aim. The reason for this is that the Association under its name unites all the phases of women's activities. During their general convention last summer the Association drew up a plan of activities for this year under four main headings and had begun to work accordingly. The following are those four bases of activities.

1. Intellectual field:—(a) To publish a women's magazine, (b) To open a reading room. (c) To teach the new Turkish characters to our women. (d) To organize monthly lectures on the subject of the aims (the purpose) of the Association. (e) To enter into relation with the foreign women's associations.

2. Social fields:—(a) To organize monthly meetings for all the members. (b) To undertake recruiting new members. (c) To give social programme twice in a year. (d) To open an exhibition for the protection of native manufactured goods.

3. Civil Code Field:—(a) To study the Civil Code and especially those articles which concern directly the women. (b) To be interested in municipal affairs and elections.

4. Help:—(a) Material help. (b) Moral help. (c) To open a dispensary.

THE ACHIEVEMENT.

If we take first the intellectual field we see that the Association has accomplished a great deal in the field. It has not yet been possible to begin the publishing of the magazine. But several important meetings have been held for this purpose. All the women writers have been invited to these meetings and their co-operation enlisted. There remains only the matter of permission now.

The reading-room has been opened. Each member has presented several books to it. There are French and English books among them besides the Turkish. There are also Turkish and foreign dailies, weeklies and monthlies. The reading room, although lacking a great deal, is in a condition to help school girls in their outside reading and ladies who want to develop their art of embroidery, house-keeping and the learning of foreign languages.

Two separate classes for the teaching of the new characters are opened in the building of the Association under the leadership of two members of the Association. Beside this anothr classes is opened in one of the suburbs of the city. As to the lectures, it has not yet succeeded in having them regularly.

The Association has also come into contact with the International Women's Union. Our Association is asked to be represented by a special delegate at the International Women's Union. It has formed eight committees to study the various matters concerning women and prepare reports for the International Women's Union. Our lawyer women participate also on these Committees. The subject of their investigations and reports will be as follows:—

1. The situation of the girl-mothers.
2. Peace and League of Nations.
3. The state of the marred women.
3. The question of women police to protect the young girls and children and to prevent their presence in the bars.
5. To oppose the commercialization of women.
6. The equality of women with men in business.
7. The equality of women with men before the law.
8. The assistance of the State to poor children.

The Women's Association is a philanthropic Institution meantime. It appropriates an important part of its income to the poor. It has clothed more than forty children this year. It has undertaken also to pay their tuition, the tram fare and the books of these children. In the dispensary of the Association the poor sick members are treated by special physicians. So the Women's Association is doing its best to carry out its programme. It needs only a little more sympathy from the people around and asks the help of all Turkish women.—Efzais Suat in "Unhit."

THE WOMAN'S SPHERE.

The followig is an editorial discussion of Turkish women in life and work, in the "Milliyet":—

The number of working women in our country is consequently growing. They record successes not only in simple works but they hold successfully important and responsible positions. As it is in all the countries, so with us women have gone to work because of the economic pressure. Turkish women who have been consumers for long centuries, have now brought forth their natural capacities for work as the time and season came for it. They have thrown themselves into the new life.

In our country women entered into work as employees first of all. They were employed in the Post Office and in other offices. After the Great War women were employed in all the State offices and institutions. The number of lady typists is growing constantly. To-day hundreds of women and young girls are attending type-writing courses all over the countries. There are to-day one hundred women clerks and typists in Government offices and more than five hundred others in tramway, telephones and other companies. Besides these, our women are competing with men in other practical fields of life and work. For instance, there are about ten thousand specialized women workers in the tobacco manufacturing companies. Another six thousand are working in other factories. In the working house of the Khalk party there are hundreds of women who are taught trades. This is both a working place and in the meantime a trade school.

The number of women employed in commercial firms and laywers' offices is growing also. The success of Turkish women in the life outside has attracted the attention of foreign institutions also and they have begun to employ them. However small in numbers, we have women lawyers, doctors, journalists and chauffeurs.

(To be continued.)

VAGARIES OF BROACH ELECTRIC CORPORATION

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—You must be aware, Sir, that ever since the Broach Electric Supply and Development Corporation has set its feet in Broach, the Municipality and the public have to suffer an amount of inconvenience and hardship on account of the Company's Vagaries. The Company's working and its business methods are ante-diluvian. Public complaints are not properly heeded to. The staff is not seldom insolent and overbearing. The fittings, the layout of the line and the supply of voltage given by the Company are in many places not only defective but dangerous to the safety of the public. Times out of number, these matters have been brought to the notice of the Government officials, responsible for the regulation of the Company's conduct, but to no purpose. Matters still stand as they are in spite of protests by the public, expressed openly in public meetings and by the Municipality in their meetings. Not only that, but the Company is getting more and more aggressive and indifferent to public conveniences. Recently it addressed a letter to the Municipality, demanding a sum of Rs. 10,000 from them. The Municipality protested that, except a bill or two awaiting sanction by competent authority, they owe nothing to the Corporation, at the same time inviting the Corporation to abitration, if there was any grievance, in accordance with the terms of the contract between the parties. The Electric Corporation was obdurate and threatened to cut of the lights. Now begins the most surprising part of the whole affair. The President of the Municipality addressed a memorandum to the District Magistrate, intimating him about the threats held by the Corporation and requesting his co-operation in bringing the Company to its senses. Any one, interested in the well being of the town, would expect the District Magistrate to take a dispassionate view of the whole question and to see that the Electric Corporation, against which there is such an amount of public cry, does not take the law into its own hands and put the people to inconvenience and possible loss of life and property. Instead of doing any thing of the sort, instead of instituting necessary enquiries or seeing that the Municipality is not subjected to unjust extortions, the District Magistrate hurled a letter of threat against the Municipality, calling upon them to pay up the amount demanded by the Electric Corporation in pain of being held responsible for the life and the properties of the citizens. This attitude of the District Magsitrate, Sir, is, to say the least, highly unjustifiable if not perverse and would have resulted in very bad consequences but for the firmness of the Board and their President. Happily the Company has come to its senses due to the bold front given by the Municipality. It has withdrawn its threats regarding the cutting off of the supply of lights. But what troubles the public mind is this why are the complaints of the public and the Municipality not being heeded to by the Government officials concerned with the administration of the Electrical Department? Why are all the vagaries and the irregularities of the Company being tolerated? Why are evasive answers being given to questions by responsible members of the Council who are in the know of things and are perfectly aware of the difficulties which the people have to undergo? Why are reports from local officials being suppressed? It is high time, Sir, that the affairs at Broach were given due consideration and the Company made to mend its ways monopoly is bad enough but when monopoly combines with unswerving patronage, woe betide the people subjected to it. Will the Government now wake up?—Yours, etc.

CHANDULAL M. DESAI.
Shevaashrama:
Broach, August 30.

Announcement.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

—:o:—

"ABIE'S IRISH ROSE" AS A TAIKIE

Many theatregoers will collect that when "Abie's Irish Rose" was first produced as a stage play in America, the critics flayed it unmercifully. And yet, despite this, the play ran for nearly six years on Broadway with a total of 2,327 performances: Now the story has been filmed and will be screened at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week as a talking, singing and sound picture of a very attractive type. Little Maney Carroll, the Rosemary of the film version of the play, is reputed to be one of the best dancers in the film colony of Hollywood. She began her career on the New York stage as a dancer, then took up singing, and became an ingenue who could step and warble as few others can. And now she has broken into the talkies and has become an immediate success. The Abie of the film is Charles Rogers, one of the younger school of film stars who leapt into fame when chosen by Mary Pickford as her leading man in "My Best Girl." Jean Hersholt is another well known actor who has a leading role in this film, and the production has been staged in a most attractive manner. The latest issue of the Pathe Gazette will complete the programme at the Excelsior.

—:o:—

EMPIRE THEATRE.

—:o:—

The original Garden of Eden was a place where sin, sorrow and repining were unknown. But quite possibly, humour was also unknown, since so much of laughter is based upon the misfortunes of others. Certainly comedy is far from unknown in Corinne Griffith's production of "The Garden of Eden," which will be shown at the Empire Theatre to-day. This comedy-drama has been adapted from a German stage play, and deals with up-to-date society in Monte Carlo and the experiences of a little unknown singer in "crashing" the social gates after a particularly unhappy experience of night life in Buda, Peste. Charles Ray and Louise Dresser head the supporting cast, and the film is full of intriguing and surprising scenes, not the least unusual of which is a society marriage in bed. It is a sparkling story, handled in a masterly manner.

—:o:—

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

During the week end, the Banyard Musical Comedy will conclude a very successful season at the Royal Opera House with performances of "On With the Show" (Saturday night) and "Rose Marie" (Sunday matinee) and thereafter the house will revert to an all-cinema programme until the arrival of the next legitimate show. The film of the week will be a thrilling motoring story entitled "The Speeding Venus," in which a clever girl combats a crooked deal in connection with the designing of a gearless car and finally makes a nerve-racking dash across the American continent by car in order to circumvent the bold, bad villain who has stolen the designs and sent his car by express train of course. She wins in the end, and her mariage to her employer's clever son is the only possible ending to the film. The programme at the Opera House will be completed with a fast-moving Fox comedy entitled "The Kangaroo Detective."

—:o:—

EDWARD AND EMPRESS.

—:o:—

Under the title of "The Cruise of the "Jasper B." a weird mixture of thrilling drama and romantic comedy will be shown at the Edward Cinema with Rodla Rocque and Mildred Harris in the leading roles. The story deals with a family of swashbuckling buccaneers, who maintain a tradition that every head of the family must be married on board the deck of the "Jasper B." Unfortunately, the individual who heads the family at the time the pact is laid, is inclined to put off until to-morrow anything that it is incovenient for him to do to-day, and the troubles induced thereby are many and varied. The Empress Cinema will feature "Braveheart," which also features Rod la Rocque and has been screened diring the past week at the Empire Theatre in the Fort. A Jack White comedy completes the programme at this house.

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—:o:—

GLOBE CINEMA.

—:o:—

Rafael Sabatini's most successful classic of fiction and one of the greatest stage-successes of modern times, BARDLEYS THE MAGNIFICENT, has been made into a screen masterpiece by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. This dazzling production is on this week at the GLOBE CINEMA, Sandhurst Road John Gilbert, star of the Big Parade and La Boheme, is in the title-role the supporting cast including exquisite Eleanor Boardman, besides Karl Dane, Roy D'arcy and other well-known artists. Directed by King Vidor, this spectacular romance of seventeenth century France of the days of King Louis XIII., has been hailed as one of the outstanding offerings of the screen.

THE CAPITOL.

—:o:—

King Vidor, director of "The Big Parade", spent over one year in making "The Crowd"—a great drama of an American family which is being shown this week at the Capitol Theatre. The picture is great in its own way. It is a slice out of everyday life, great in its realism, and its truth. There isn't a character in it any higher than a petty official in a large business firm, yet the scenes teem with drama, heart throbs and human interest. The production deals with the courtship and married life of a young clerk and a shopgirl. Woven into it are the happenings that make up the lives of millions of people who constitute the great middle class. You can easily imagine yourself and any one of your friends in the characters of the cast. You have had the same struggles, the same fun, the same disappointments and the same happiness that is brought to John and Mary in "The Crowd". It is life as we live it every day. Eleanor Boardman, in the starring role, constitutes a rare and notable performance—while James Murray and Bert Roach are the featured players ina a very fine cast. If you are looking for something different in the way of screen entertainment, don't miss "The Crowd".

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Broadway of New York—that playground of the millions and the millionaires has been x-rayed for picture purposes. "Cabaret," Gilda gray's most gorgeous and magnificent Paramount Picture is screened to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao). All the glamour and giltter of New York night life are reflected in this drama of a white way dancer. Gilda Gray, the dancing star of a midnight show is loved by a detective and hounded by a gang leader who has a mysterious hold on her younger brother. The picture reaches its high points when the boy shoots his enemeis in self-defence, and Gilda half dances, half-carries the wounded youth through a crowd of revellers, out the front door, and on to—well that you will see on the screen. The popular stars Tom Moore and Chester Conklin support Gilda Gray in this splendid picture. Youth is stronger than fiction, but Fate surpasses them both! Here is the dramatic life story of Gilda Gray, a child who came to the world's melting pot in the steerage and emerged the toast of a nation. You see in this picture the dance of the year Cabarabia as originated and danced by Gilda Gray herself. The programme includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette.

KHADI THE ONLY PROGRAMME

—:o:—

SJT RAJAGOPALACHAR'S ADVICE TO WORKERS

In the course of his address declaring ehe Khadi Exhibition open late in the afternoon on Saturday at the Vedaraniam Conference Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari said:—

The work of the All-India Spinners' Association consists of large-scale production and distribution of khaddar, the organising of self-spinning and what is called 'sacrificial spinning' and the creation of a khadi atmosphere in the country with a view to a solution of the problems of unemployment and economic exploitation. In all directions the work of the Association has progressed. The total production of khaddar during the year 1927-28 was 24 lakhs of rupees worth, or six million square yards. The provinces contributed to this production as follows:—

	Rs.
Tamil Nadu	9,97,466
Bengal	3,28,609
Andhra	2,94,083
Bihar	2,12,441
Rajasthan	1,41,710
United Provinces	1,16,365
Punjab	84,692
Karnatak	73,970
Utkal	53,384
Maharashtra	37,036
Gujarat	36,649
Kashmir	22,219
Delhi	16,758

The work is now confined only to 2,600 villages employing 97,900 spinners, and 4,944 weavers. Even with this it has been estimated that during the last year 6 lakhs of rupees have been distributed as wages to indignent spinners and 8 lakhs to weavers. With more capital and trained workers the Association can expand its work and carry its experiments in new areas. The resurrection of a lost rural industry is a hard task, must harder in some respects than people imagine.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND NATIVE STATES.

Apart from the possibilities of commercial production the Associtation has made efforts to promote self-spinning. In this connection the efforts made in Rajasthan and Gujarat give us an idea as o the large possibilities in respect of this work. Recently this work has been taken up in Bengal, by Sjt. Satis Chandra Das Gupta. In Rajasthan, in Bijolia alone by persistent propaganda over 5,500 persons are getting all their clothing requirements out of yarn spun in their own homes. Work similar to that done in Bijolia is, though on a much smaller scale, being done in some places in Andhra, and Gujarat. In Punjab the A. I. S. A. branch is trying an experiment of exchanging hand spun yarn for khadi.

Some of the Native States have been induced to pay attention to Hand-Spinning. The Government of Mysore started fairly extensive production at Badanval, engaging over 2,000 spinners and producing Rs. 25,000 worth every year. The Government being satisfied with the success of the experiment propose to start more centres on similar lines. One very noteworthy feature is that the Government of Mysore has not hesitated to take the help and co-operation of the Spinners' Association in full measure. The Government of Baroda has also started work in this direction, and is similarly taking the co-operation of the A. I. S. A.

WORK YET TO BE DONE.

Khadi puts the spirit of industry in place of the deadly darkness of idleness and small though the addition may be, it is a fact and better than the airy nothings of mere fancy. We all want our millions to earn not merely one anna more but one rupee more per working day. Let us endeavour and pray for better things, but until the rupee is found let no one despise the extra anna. There need be no fear that any person will be misled by us to spin and earn less if there be a better wage available to him or her otherwise.

So much for outside criticism. But there is much to be attended to in what khadi friends point out as defects in our work in Tamil Nad. Self-spinning has not made any considerable progress in the province. We have not replaced mill-ginned by hand-ginned cotton in our khadi production, though we have made a beginning at a few places. We have no technical department. Our workers cannot boast of much knowledge of carding or spinning, nor are they fit to instruct the wage-earning spinner. The A. I. S. A. workers in Tamil Nad can be described by harsh critics as so many automatons in a machine. True, among our workers there are many fine men whose patriotism and high spirit can be put to proof at any moment. It cannot be said that our workers are all merely mercenary and have no abiding interest in khadi as such.

SOLDIER'S WORK WITHOUT SOLDIER'S PRIDE.

Let us watch the skill and untiring patience and the eager eye of hereditary salesmen in other trades, and learn from their ways and manners more and more the secrets of good salesmanship. Let us try to put away all vestiges of the soldier's pride in dealing with the civilian. After all it is the civilian that keeps the soldiers going.

To those engaged in production work, I wish to say that while we are working hard to expand, it is also necessary to attend to improvements. We can do a great deal more than we have been doing in regard to the use of improved tools, especially in carding. We should not rest content with the fact that we top the list of provinces in production.

Let us all realise the little that we have done altogether and remember the vast mass of work that still remains undone. Humility is not inconsistent with faith and fervour, but will help us to realise the goal.

NOTORIOUS GANG OF DACOITS ROUNDED UP

—:o:—

BUNDI POLICE COUP

INTERESTING STORY OF ARREST

(From A Correspondent.)

BUNDI, Aug. 27.

The sensational career of the notorious dacoit Sri Ram and his formidable gang, who have for many years past been a terror and a menace to life and property in the neighbouring States, of Mewar, Marwar, Jaipur, Kishengarh, Kotah, and the British territory of Ajmer-Merwara and who have hitherto successfully eluded the efforts of the various police to secure their arrest, ended in the Chief Court of the Bundi State. The arrest of the gang took place under the most thrilling circumstances.

STORY OF THE ROUND UP.

The Bundi State Police were on the look out for this gang in connection with a daring dacoity committed in a village in Nizamai Deyi in January last. After several unsuccessful attempts which at times almost neared fruition, the Superintendent of Police received a report from an informant on the 25th March that Sri Ram and his gang were staying in a jungle very near to the town. The matter being reported to the Prime Minister, Mr. N. Bhattacharyya, he immediately headed the raid and set out at 1 p.m. in a car with the Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of Police, and a posse of armed constables in a bus. The party went on as directed by the informant and at last found that the dacoits were not so near the town as was represented. They were staying in a deep jungle, one mile off the village Dora, 25 miles from the town. This misrepresentation was purposely made by the informant to guard against the leaking out of the information. However the party went on and halted at a field, a mile behind the village. The Prime Minister then arranged to send drugged liquor to the dacoits through the informant, who was in their confidence. While the dacoits were indulging in drinks, the informant managed to extract the cart ridges from their guns. At about one o'clock in the night, news came to the Prime Minister, that the dacoits were drunk but not senseless and would go to sleep. The opportunity was too good to be lost and the Prime Minister at once ordered the raid. The party moved on but after passing the village, had to encounter the greatest difficulty as the night was pitch dark. The party, therefore, proceeded very cautiously bare footed to avoid the rustle of a leaf or rattle of stones under the feet. However, they soon rounded up the gang, who were sleepy and being thus taken by surprise and stupified to a certain extent by the effect of drugged liquor, found themselves in a mesh for the time being. However, they soon rose to the sense of danger that surrounded them and made a stubborn resistance, but luck was against them, and were silenced after a short scuffle, but without bloodshed. They were then well secured and despatched to Bundi.

Informations being given to the Police Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, he communicated with the Ajmer authorities and other States, who all hastened to Bundi and identified the gang and the stolen properties recovered from them. The gang had four well trained camels and a country dog with them.

MAHARAJA'S NDEPENDENT MEASURES.

But the above gallant episode has a comic side too. Both the Prime Minister and the Superintendent of Police were unaware that His Highness the Maharao Raja Saheb Bahadur was himself for sometime secretly forming a scheme of his own to lure the gang, who were at that time in the Mewar territory, into some place in this State and trap them there. The result of such independent action of His Highness on one side and that of the Prime Minister on the other was that they were baffling each other's plans unconsciously. Thus a few days before the arrest of the gang, a telephone message was received by the Prime Minister in the night from Nizamat Hindoli, that a gang of dacoits were loitering in a jungle about 20 miles from the Town. The Prime Minister unaware of His Highness' plan sent the Superintendent of Police and a posse of armed constables in a car, who returned in the morning without any success. In the morning His Highness laughed at the attempt of the Prime Minister and for the first time told him that the dacoits were there in accordance with his well laid scheme, so that the present unsuccessful raid was most fatal to the success of his plan. However the informants employed in carrying out this scheme gave the dacoits to understand that it was one of the night shooting excursions of the Prime Minister which brought the car in the forest. Thus the dacoits were again lured to the village Dora, where they were arrested.

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WORLD'S EYE IS ON INDIA

A PLEA FOR FOREIGN PROPAGANDA

Munshi Isar Saran's Appeal to Leaders

"THERE IS NO TIME TO BE LOST"

Munshi Iswar Saran writes from London:—

The year 1930 will be a year of extraordinary importance for India. The Central Committee, if I mistake not, have left the Savoy, and I am inclined to think that very soon they will submit their report to His Excellency the Governor-General. By the beginning of next year, if not earlier, the report of the Simon Commission will be placed in the hands of the authorities concerned. On its receipt the British Cabinet will begin seriously to think what has to be done in order to find a solution of the Indian problem. There can be no reasonable doubt, that the gravity of the Indian situation is being recognised, and there are not a few who realise, that an early and satisfactory solution of the difficulty in India is necessary in the interest, not only of India, but of England as well. It is obvious that legislation will follow the submission of the report of the Simon Commission, and it is up to us to take full advantage of this psychological moment. I thoroughly subscribe to the principle of self-determination for India, but at the same time in the present circumstances it is futile if not worse to ignore the part that England is bound to play in the settlement of the future Government of India. I am decidedly of opinion, that the attitude of the authorities in England will depend almost wholly on the strength, the effectiveness, and the success of our movement in India itself. If our activities in India are feeble, if our dissensions continue to grow and are not composed, if one section of Nationalists attack the other and the various recognised parties begin to pull in different directions, it does not require much imagination or forethought to form an estimate of the baneful effect on the mind, not only of England, but of the whole world. What then is our plain duty at the present moment?

THE PLAIN DUTY.

There are two problems of outstanding importance which have to be tackled in a truly statesmanlike manner. The Hindu-Muslim differences have somehow to be composed. I fully realise its difficulty and delicacy, but at the same time I cannot help remarking, that if the united wisdom and patriotism of the best men in both the communities are unable to discover a way out of the tangle, I am constrained to say, that the future appears to be full of gloom. Another problem which will demand much thought, sympathy and foresight is that of the Indian States. It is necessary that British India and the Indian States should come to a settlement honourable to both. In spite of the aberations of thoughtless people on both sides, I wish to cling to the hope, that the best minds amongst us will be able to evolve a system which will lead to the honour and glory of India as a whole. Any party which at this moment shows cussedness or unreasonableness will go down in history as the worst enemy of India's progress and freedom. Above all, the desire for Swaraj should be strengthened and our determination stiffened.

WORLD'S EYE ON INDIA.

While this is all important it will be shere folly to ignore the other aspect of the work which should engage our attention. The conditions of the world to-day are such that no country is in an isolated position. I wonder if many people in my country realise that India's struggle for freedom is being watched with considerable interest by the whole world. If I am right, and I submit I am, then it becomes manifest that it is our duty to win the moral sympathy of the entire civilised world. In the past we have suffered a great deal by not attaching sufficient importance to propaganda outside India. No country in the world today can afford to remain unaffected by world opinion. It is that which really matters. I do not forget that propaganda in the important countries, especially in the West, will mean a great deal of expenditure of time, energy and money, but if at this critical moment we are not prepared for this expenditure, then we had better cease talking about India becoming free and occupying her rightful place amongst the nations of the world.

FRIENDS OF SWARAJ.

In view of the existing circumstances it is essential that our activities in Britain should receive our immediate and earnest thought. Whatever opinions one may have about the Labour Government, one having any knowledge of the composition of the present Parliament is bound to admit, that in it we have more friends than we ever had before. There are not a few who honestly desire to help the cause of Indian freedom and who are keen on getting information. It is true that a good many oscilate between conflicting positions and it should be our duty to win them to our side. Should we put forth the necessary energy and take the needed steps or should we ignore our work in England? I am emphatically of opinion that wisdom and foresight consist in taking full advantage of the awakened and awakening interest in India. If members of Parliament and other politicians of consequence desire to know what we want, surely there is no humiliation in acquainting them with our aspirations.

NO TIME TO BE LOST.

If we desire seriously to take up propaganda in England, I submit, there is no time to be lost. We shall certainly require a few lakhs of rupees and a number of independent and outspoken, thoughtful and tactful men to come over to England in order to start the work without any unnecessary delay. Other countries which had to deal with England did not disdain to win the support of English members of Parliament and English politicians. Why should we? If we are unable to manage even so much, we should not feel surprised if we go without the benefit of the assistance of those who can be useful and effective. We shall require men who are thoroughly independent and have no axe of their own to grind. I for one would much rather have a second-rate man who is thoroughly reliable than a first-rate man who either lacks courage or has his eye on something that might be useful to him personally. Men who can address meetings are useful so are those who can write to the papers, and then we need men who have the requisite capacity to carry on a discussion in private with perfect good humour and tact with politicians and other important people. The work in England will be of various kinds, and we require men of different capacities and capabilities. A thoughtless man howsoever able is useless, while a self-seeker is positively dangerous.

NOTHING WITHOUT MONEY.

Let it be clearly understood that our work in England should start immediately and should continue until the new Government of India Act is finally passed. There should be no break and there should be no slackening. A number of competent and reliable men should make up their minds to come over to England, and if one batch of workers returns to India another batch should at once take its place. I do not wish to speak about funds for it is obvious that nothing is possible without money.

I do not expect that my submissions will be acceptable to everyone, but I do hope that they will receive the careful consideration of our leaders.

A scene from "The Crowd" which is being shown at the Capitol Cinema.

THE AFGHAN RIDDLE

—:o:—

Capture of Gardez not Confirmed!

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

Enquiry here fails to confirm the reports of the capture of Gardez by Nadir Khan's foces. According to the latest authentic information Gardez is still held by General Muhammad Sadiq.—A.P.

FIGHTING NEAR GARDEZ

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Aug. 31.

Conflicting reports are being received regarding the fighting near Gardez. Nadir Khan's wounded soldiers have been brought to Lady Reading Hospital. In answer to questions they stated that the Jaji tribes had full confidence in Nadir Khan who was still in Ali Khel.

The news of recapture of Gardez by Shah Mahmud has not been confirmed.—A.P.

AFGHAN SARDARS TO BE DETAINED IN INDIA

—:o:—

ALLEGED STONING OF TAHSILDAR

RANGOON, Aug. 31.

The Afghan Sirdars, Abdur Rashid Khan, Muhamad Afzal Khan, Abdur Samad Khan and Abdur Rauf Khan who have been detained at Kalaw for some time now, were sent back to India by a boat proceeding to Calcutta which left Rangoon to-day. They were taken to the steamer from the Barr Street Jetty. It is reported that the Sirdars caused some trouble at Kalaw, a few days ago by throwing stones at the Tahsildar, Abdul Majid Khan, who was in charge of them. Conflicting reports have reached Rangoon as to how the trouble originated; but the timely arrival of the police, it is said, effectively stopped further disturbances. It is understood that the Sardars, on their arrival in India, will be detained in four different places in the United Provinces. Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, the Tahsildar, who was in charge of the Sardars has also left Rangoon by the same boat.—Free Press.

BACHA CONGRATULATES EX-KING

Peshawar correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—

Bacha-i-Saqao, signing himself as Shah Habibullah, is understood to have sent a telegram to ex-King Amanullah, at Rome, offering him, as an Afghan subject, hearty congratulations on the successful celebraton of the eleventh anniversary of Afghan independence.

THE GOLMURI STRIKE

—:o:—

Workers Exhorted to Remain firm

IF LOCK-OUT IS DECLARED

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 31.

The strike at Golmuri is still continuing. More people are coming out from the Works. On the 29th August there was a mass meeting of the workers at Golmuri Maidan when among others Mr. Krisnaballav Sahai, M.L.C., and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose addressed the meeting.

Babu Ramnarain Singh, M.L.A., had left for Simla that morning and so he could not address the meeting.

Mr. Krishnaballav assured the workers of his full support and said that the matter would be raised in the Bihar Legislative Council.

Mr. S. C. Bose said that they were determined to fight to a finish and even if the tin-plate company workers discontinued to fight, the Burma Oil Company workers will continue it. The disparity between the duty on the B. O. C. oil and imported oil which brought in huge profits to the B. O. Company could be removed by the Assembly in the event of the B. O. C. proving un-compromising.

MORE WORKERS JOIN STRIKE.

Yesterday the strike situation was much the same except that towards the evening more "loyalist" Punjabis joined the strikers. The strike among the Chhatishgarh people has also strengthened considerably after the arrival of some of their leaders.

There was a great enthusiasm at yesterday's mass meeting when the "loyalist" employees came to announce that they had also joined the strikers and wanted red badges.

Several speakers addressed the meeting asking the men to remain firm fight till the last.

IF LOCK-OUT IS DECLARED.

Mr. Bose said that if the Company declared a lock-out they would welcome it; because a lock-out would mean a complete defeat for the Company. In the event of a lock-out the men would not leave the quarters. The Company would then have to file 3,000 suits in order to eject the workers. The workers would remain in those quarters and await the day when the plant would again be running.

Last evening Mr. Abdul Bari, M.L.C., of Patna and Mr. Jimutbahan Sen, M.L.C., of Pululia arrived for the purpose of studying the situation before proceeding to attend the Legislaive Council.

Mr. Bari made a short speech yesterday.—Free Press.

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THE WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

Tour Programme After Christmas

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The tour programme on the Labor Commission up to the end of Christmas has already been published. The Commission reassemble at Calcutta on 1st January and leave on 2nd for Silchar where they spend the 3rd, 4th and 5th. On 6th they start from Silchar arriving at Jorhat on 7th where they halt on 8th and 9th. Leaving Jorhat on 10th they halt at Margherita on 11th and 12th.

VISIT TO TEA PLANTATIONS.

The Commission will next visit tea gardens in the vicinity and starting from Dibrugarh arrive at Gauhati on 15th. From Gauhati they motor to Shillong for stay on 16th and 17th. From Shillong the Commission arrive at Jalpaiguri on 19th. They visit Dooars on 20th and 21st and return to Calcutta on 23rd, where from they proceed to Dhanbad for a week's halt from 24th to 29th. Asansol will be visited on 31st January before returning to Calcutta on 1st February for halt till 19th February.

TO JAMSHEDPUR.

The Commission will thence proceed to Jamshedpur for halt on 21st, 22nd and 23rd before visiting Vizagapatam on 25th and two succeeding days *en route* to Madras where they arrive on 1st March and stay till 13th. Leaving Madras on 14th morning they arrive at Sholapur on 15th and staying there till 18th, arrive in Bombay on 19th. They will remain in Bombay till 2nd March when they will sail for London.—A.P.

OKHA PORT SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires:—

S. S. Morocco (Bucknell Line, Agents, Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.) left for Bombay on 31st inst. with same bottom cargo —A.P.

PROTECTING PEASANTS' INTERESTS

—:o:—

MR. VALLABHBHAI PATEL'S SUGGESTION

STARTING OF PROVINCIAL LAND LEAGUES URGED

VEDARANIAM, Sept. 1.

Presiding early this morning over the Tanjore District Mirasdars' Conference, which was held in the Tamil Nadu Provincial Conference Pandal, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel narrated the story of the fight in Bardoli against the Bombay Government's land revenue policy, and impressive speech, urged that a provincial Land League which would be in touch with similar leagues in other Provinces, should be started.

Mr A. Rangaswami Aiyangar proposed a resolution declaring that it was necessary to form a Land League for safeguarding the interests ryotwari landholders by all legitimate and peaceful means. The resolution was carried.

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

The roofs of the cells in which the hunger-strikers are kept it is said were dripping as result of heavy rains and that their beding and clothing drenched. It is further reported that when the hunger-strikers complained the authorities declined to move in matter.—Free Press.

A partial strike of rickshaw "coolies" is in progress in Simla.—A. P.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Dindigul South Indian Railway, wires with reference to the collision between two goods trains at Redi archatram on the Dindigul-Pollachi Railway, that the line was restored at 11/30 P.M. yesterday, and through running has been resumed.—A. P.

CHINA HOPES FOR FREE INDIA

—:o:—

National Congress Should Establish Direct Contact

REV. OTTAMA'S REPORT TO A. I. C. C.

The following report from the Rev. U. Ottama Bhikkhu has been received in the A. I. C. C. office, Allahabad. Rev. Ottama represented the National Congress at the State Funeral of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen at Nanking (China):—

THE REPORT.

I left Kobe on the 23rd May 1929 for Shanghai "en route" Naking by s.s. "Kattori Maru" and our ship reached Shanghai on the 27th May 29. After getting through the customs formalities I proceeded to the Eastern Hotel to stay there for the night. The following morning I took Express train for Nanking reaching Nanking the same afternoon. In Nanking, I was received at the station by Mr. Harold C. A. Pao, a member of the Funeral Reception Committee and also as a personal representative of the Foreign Minister of Nanking, Dr. C. T. Wang, and a number of Indian compatriots. I had wired from Shanghai to one of our friends in Nanking to whom I was introduced by Mr. Sahay.

CHINA'S SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

At Nanking the Reception Committee had engaged a nice accommodation in An Lo Hotel, one of the first class hotels of Nanking, for me and Mr. Pao was appointed to look after me and the party had placed an automobile at my disposal. I have the pleasure to inform you that your representative had attended all the functions held in connection with the funeral and I was accorded the same treatment and reception as any other representative of any other Government or people was. The members of the Kuomintang Party and of the Reception Committee were very pleased to have your representative amongst them and I am glad I have been successful in conveying the wishes of the people of my country and Congress to the Chinese people through their representatives and Press. A rough copy of the statement, which was originally prepared as speech, but there was no occasion for this, was sent to the Chinese Press through the party. This was published in almost all the vernacular papers of China. After the publication of this statement, I had received calls from many press representatives who were very enquiring and asked many interesting questions. The leaders and the educated section of the country have general sympathy with us and our struggle for Swaraj and wish us all success.

STUDENT'S TO THE RESCUE

When I reached Nanking I asked my friend to get a flower wreath prepared for placing the same on the tomb. But, the florists said that they were all pre-occupied and they had orders for all the flowers they could prepare upto the 30th, the day on which the flowers should have been registered at the committee office. We were greatly disappointed and we tried to find out some way to secure the thing. Our friend took me to the Nanking University and asked the students to help me and to my great relief they promised to prepare the thing by the morning of the 30th inst.

AT THE TOMB

In the morning of the 31st all the representatives from different Governments and countries presented flowers with usual, ecremonies. We all performed this function in the following order. Representative of the Pope of Rome was the first to present flowers, then the diplomatic representatives from other countries, then the Indian representatives (I said representatives because there were two other Indians who represented the Indian Community in China), then the delegates from the peoples of different countries then the Chinese representatives. This order is considered a thing of importance, because in this the representatives were received according to the position they are given.

I was in Nanking as the guest of the Government till the 8th June and during all those days I had the occasion of meeting the leaders of the Kuomintang Party.

I was very pleased to find that the nationalist leaders of China are much interested in the political developments of India. They too believe that the prosperity of our two countries is and will always remain inter-dependent and therefore the progress and independence of India are very essential for China. They also believe that the real peace of the world much depends upon the independence and the progress of our country. But, it is general belief that our nation can be free only when we are really earnest to gain our freedom. Indians alone can help their cause most effectively and without real awakening in India nothing can be expected.

There are a few patriotic Indians in Nanking and in other parts of China. But, there is no organised body for the National work. The few Indians work for our National end in their own way. They have an association with the name "Raj Paltao Party". This is a revolutionary name, no doubt, and this is used by the Br. Government as a means for declaring the work of those Indians as most dangerous and unlawful. But, in fact, those workers do much less than even the old Congress organisation in a foreign land would do.

I have, however, found that the Britishers are doing much to create anti-Indian feeling among the people of China. They have at their disposal well established Press and these are of great help in circularising unfounded and unbecoming reports about our country. I would rather like to suggest that a branch of our Congress should be organised in China and an able man should be in charge of the work. China being our neighbour and friend we could not underrate and neglect the importance of our sound relation. China is progressing fast and it will be a great asset to our national cause if we could counteract the mischief of our enemy.

BRITAIN SCORES AT THE HAGUE

—:o:—

Mr. Snowden Pats His Own Back

LONDON, Sept. 1.

A storm of cheering greeted the arrival of Mr. Snowden and other members of the British Delegation from the Hague at Liverpool Street this morning.

Mr. Snowden, interviewed by Reuter, said, "The Conference has realised for best hopes and we have succeeded in all essential points of our claims. The influence of Great Britain in International affairs has been re-established. Our relations with other countries are now more cordial than they have been at any time since the war and we are now better understood.

WHAT WE WERE KNOCKING INTO THEIR HEADS.

It took the delegations of other nations sometime to realise that in asserting our claims to Fair treatment, we were really fighting for the sanctity of International agreements. We have been greatly strengthened in our efforts by practical unanimity of the British Press and public opinion, for which we cannot too highly express our obligations."—Reuter.